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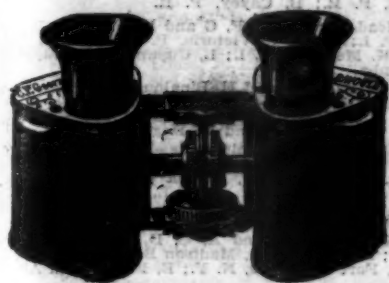
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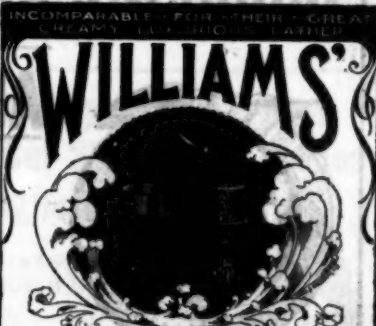
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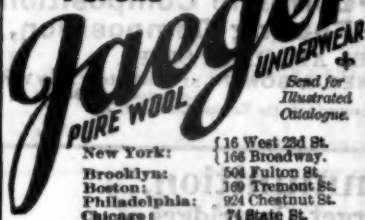
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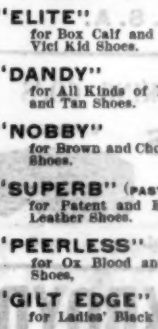


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44th Inf.—Headquarters, I. K. L and M. Cebu, P. I.; A. B. C and D. Bohol, P. I.; E. F. G and H. Holo, P. I.

45th Inf.—Headquarters and A. C. D. I. K and M. in the field near Sorsogon, P. I.; B. E and F. Nueva Caceres, P. I.; G and H. Pasacao, P. I.; L. Calabanga, P. I.

46th Inf.—Headquarters and A. B and D. Binal, P. I.; C. Santa Rosa, P. I.; E. F. G and H. Indang, P. I.; I. K. L and M. Silang, P. I.

47th Inf.—Headquarters and F. H and I. Legaspi, P. I.; A and D. Donsol, P. I.; B. Bulan, P. I.; C. Virao, P. I.; E and G. Tabaco, P. I.; K. Sorsogon, P. I.; L. Gubat, P. I.; M. Castilla, P. I.

48th Inf.—Headquarters, San Fernando, P. I.; A. B. D and I. Manila; C. E. F and G. Vigan, P. I.; H. Bangar, P. I.; K. Aringay, P. I.; L. Trinidad, P. I.; M. Naguilan, P. I.

49th Inf.—Headquarters, A. C. F. H. I. K. L and M. Aparri, P. I.; B. Zapote Bridge, Luzon; D. Paranaque, P. I.; E. Las Pinas, P. I.

Castner's Scouts—Headquarters, Vigan, P. I. Macabebe Scouts—Headquarters, Calumpit, P. I. Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R. (The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advices of March 31.)

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Isl. and N. Y. Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.

Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila. Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V.

The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:

Dept. of Northern Luzon—Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Southern Luzon—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of the Visayas—Brig.-Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Division of Cuba—Headquarters, Havana. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols.

The Division of Cuba is divided into three departments, as follows:

1. Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio—Headquarters, Havana. Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V.

2. Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara—Headquarters, Matanzas. Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.

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Department of Puerto Rico—Headquarters, San Juan. Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V.

Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Alaska—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of Alaska—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig.-Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. V. (Col. 8th Inf.)

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New Orleans, La.Pay more attention, he says, to the men following their
leader wherever he goes and less attention to accurate
intervals and distances. Instead of sketches, reports and
returns and other theoretical work which, he thinks,
cramps the intelligence of both officers and men, work
should be substituted which requires more observation
and less writing. After a recruit has learned diminish-
ing and increasing the front and formations from column
of route, consider the thing done with for the rest of his
service. When one has learned one's A, B, C, it is not
necessary to be constantly repeating it.In a paper read before the Portsmouth Literary and
Scientific Society on "Naval Progress in Recent Years,"
C. A. Yates, Chief Constructor, Portsmouth Dock Yard,
England, says that 20 years hence probably our present
battleships would be obsolete, and in their place a mag-
nificent fleet of ships of quite another type would be our
line of defence. Instead of trying to put every variety
of weapon of offence and defence in one ship, we shouldprobably have fleets composed of groups of vessels of
different types. Each group would have one particular
mode of offence, and the admiral would arrange for each
to deal its blow at the proper time. One group, for ex-
ample, would be restricted to firing guns; a second would
have nothing to do but to discharge torpedoes, and each
vessel would be so protected as to be able to run the
gauntlet of the enemy's guns. A third party would be
designed to ram a partially disabled enemy. The plan
of naval organization would thus be analogous to that
of the Army, composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry.
This would be necessitated by the impossibility of the
captain to control such a complex weapon as a modern
battleship, and bring all her offensive and defensive pow-
ers into action at the precise moment. If, on the other
hand, a ship had but one thing to do every man would
know exactly what he had to do in the hour of battle.Whether the New York "Evening Post's" wilful mis-
representation of facts in all matters pertaining to the
Philippines has so perverted its powers of reason that
it cannot argue out a question logically, we cannot
determine, but that it makes ludicrous blunders in
dealing with subjects of international discussion is evi-
dent when we consider its pronouncements against viola-
tion of the agreement made in regard to the "open
door" in China. With that owl-like impressiveness which
makes all its utterances sui generis, the "Post" announces
that "the whole thing comes down in the end to a
question of national good faith. If a country is at
liberty to violate a solemn official undertaking, all inter-
national agreements are but a rope of sand." Of course,
no one with a reasonable knowledge of the Constitution
is going to allow to any Secretary of State, no matter
how able he may be, the liberty to make any treaty,
and nothing short of this is entitled to the designation
of "solemn official undertaking." Neither members of
the Cabinet appointed by the President, nor the President
himself, has any power to enter into "solemn official
undertakings" with foreign powers without the consent
of the Senate. The "Post" has certainly not yet forgot-
ten the blunder made by a certain President of the
United States who, though the Senate was in session,
appointed a commissioner with paramount powers to
visit the Hawaiian Islands. The country and he both
learned that in such matters it is best to follow that
clause in the Constitution about the "advice and con-
sent of the Senate." The President is bound by the
acceptance of his views by the Senate, and two-thirds
of that body must agree to them before they become a
"solemn official undertaking." We fear that the "Post"
in its worship of Aguinaldo has come to believe that
through a dictator is the best means for a people to
express his views, and so it is coming to forget that
there is a great body of individuals to whom even a
cabinet minister or president is responsible.Henry O. Dwight, in an article in the "Forum" for
May, advises that the Moros be treated as a people apart,
not as yet amenable to influences which will weigh with
other inhabitants of the Philippines. "Let them be
treated as such," says Mr. Dwight. "Let the Sulu
Islands be classed in the same category as our Indian
reservations, to be surrounded by a wall of steel for the
safety of neighboring peoples, but to be managed inter-
nally by their own chiefs under existing laws and usages.
Such a course would accord with the views of Gen.
Bates, with the policy of the Spaniards, and especially
with the expectations of the Moros themselves. We may
by force stop slave trading in Sulu; and the Moros will
admit that we have the right to do so, as we have the
right to stop other forms of war, if we have the power.
But any attempt to release by force, from the houses of
the people, slaves whom these Mohammedans have at-
tained in regular conformity to their religious law, and
who form part of the family life which that law has
consecrated, would be an attack upon the Mohammedan
religion itself, to be resisted with the fiercest wrath of
fanaticism by a general appeal to arms, whether made
in Central Africa, in Turkey, or in the Sulu Islands.
As individuals the common people are so completely lost
to view in Mohammedan countries that in Arabic or
Turkish or Persian the only word which can be used to
express the idea of a republic means 'mob-government,'
and is the one commonly used in speaking of the United
States."It appears that the reply to a Senate resolution call-
ing for report as to the extent to which Alaska has been
explored by the Army and what aid the Army may be
able to lend in maintaining lines of communication, has
been delayed because of the desire to incorporate the re-
sults of explorations conducted during the year 1899. The
report now made embraces the Raymond expedition of
1898; the expedition under Gen. O. O. Howard, of 1875;
of Petrof, in 1880; of Schwatka, in 1883; Ray, in 1883;
Abercrombie, in 1884; Allen, in 1885; E. Hazard Wells,
in 1897-98; Richardson, in 1897-1899; Ray, in 1897-98;
Glenn, in 1898; Abercrombie, in 1898; Glenn, in 1899,
and Abercrombie, in 1899.Some years ago Victor Hugo estimated that the civil-
ized nations of the world spent 900,000 francs every
twenty-four hours, four hundred millions every year,
saluting one another, saluting the rising sun and the
setting sun, and interchanging international courtesies
by the explosion of powder; in short, \$60,000,000 every
year blown up in smoke. These figures were quoted in a
recent speech by Congressman Vandiver, as argument
against the horrors of "Imperialism" and war. Possibly
if there were not wars nations might find a less noisy
form of salutation, but it might prove equally expensive.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1900.

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A WORD FOR THE ARTILLERY.

The Turk must smile sardonically when he reads the press accounts of the determined purpose of the American Government to make him pay the \$100,000 due the missionaries; turns to his almanac and reads along the pages, "about this time look for an American election;" and consulting his Congressional Record finds that the American Senate leaves its battleships unfinished rather than pay the market price for armor, and the House Committee occupies its time in worrying an American soldier for doing his duty, while the Army is neglected. "By the beard of the prophet," we hear the Turk exclaim, "is it thus that these Christians dogs play their National game of bluff?"

Talk, talk, endless talk, while great National interests are neglected.

Whatever differences may arise as to specific measures surely some conclusion should be arrived at concerning the completion of the vessels already authorized by Congress as necessary to the strengthening of the Navy.

And is nothing whatever to be done to provide an army in place of the one whose term of existence is fixed within the limitation of a few months?

If Congress cannot or will not do any more, can it not at least give us the artillery force and the artillery organization, concerning whose necessity there seems to be substantial agreement? Cannot some plan be devised for saving at least this much from the general wreck of Army hopes and National expectation?

Two things seem to be perfectly clear to the average intelligence; if we are to have ships we need men to man them, and as we have spent and must continue to spend millions on our sea coast fortifications we should have the force absolutely required to make them efficient.

The Secretary of the Navy has called the attention of a negligent Congress to his need of men, and the necessity for transforming our artillery into a more effective force has been so repeatedly urged upon Congress that there can be no excuse for ignorance concerning it.

The Military Committees of the two Houses should report without further delay a separate bill giving to the artillery what it is generally agreed that they should have. Whatever mistaken theories may prevail as to our ability to improvise armies at a moment's call they cannot even by the wildest stretch of fancy be made to apply to the artillery. It is an arm that especially requires time for its development, while in the emergency of war time is never given.

The conditions of artillery instruction have been completely changed by modern improvements in guns and forts. A man cannot jump from behind a counter and into a fort, fully equipped with the scientific knowledge, the professional training and skill required to transform him into an efficient artilleryman. Even the little body of artillery we already have are none too thoroughly trained in professional work, and they cannot receive the full instruction called for until they have a force sufficient and the organization required to give them the much-needed opportunity for study and practice. The daily routine of minor, but still necessary, official duties imposes upon our artillery officers a task which leaves them too little leisure for other and even more important work. Either we need artillery or we do not. If not, let us save the millions we are expending upon fortifications and guns. If, on the contrary, Congress was sincere in declaring by its votes in favor of guns and forts that it recognized the need of an artillery force, why should it longer delay in giving it what it unquestionably requires to make it what it should be?

We do not ignore the political necessities which make the administration leaders cautious about precipitating in the House such a discussion as is involved in the consideration of Army increase, but these do not seem to

apply to the artillery. Is there not sufficient patriotism among opposition leaders to permit them to join in the work of reorganizing and strengthening the artillery even if they are disposed to do no more than this in the line of giving us an adequate Army?

POSTAL SERVICE IN CUBA.

Charles Emory Smith, writing in "Collier's Weekly," of the extension of the American postal service to Porto Rico, Cuban and the Philippines, says that the mails, at least, follow the flag, making one of the most interesting features of the new National movement growing out of the war with Spain. "No one," he says, "can realize the greatness and value of the change without understanding the character of the former service. A single fact will tell more than a page of general statement. When the American postal representatives took possession of the Havana post-office on Jan. 1, 1899, they found a mass of registered mail matter embracing over 2,000 pieces, covering three or four years of accumulation, and containing a declared value equivalent to nearly \$7,000 American money. These pieces had collected through a long period, and, though registered, apparently no effort had been made to distribute them. The American officers immediately delivered all of the letters addressed to parties in Havana who could be found, amounting in value to \$6,275, and returned the remainder, to the value of \$610, to the senders in Spain.

"There was no sacredness in the mails. There was no assurance that letters would not be examined or would reach their destination. Stamps were sold at outside agencies, and it is said that excessive charges were not uncommon. Stamps were often torn off the envelopes and thus purloined, and the letters thrown away. There was no free delivery. The carriers who made the delivery were paid by fees which they were allowed to collect. In the smaller places when the mail arrived it was dumped on a table and the people who went to the office were allowed to sort over the pile and select their own.

"Outside of Havana there are few or no banks in Cuba. The methods in vogue in more advanced countries for money exchanges are not available. The establishment of the money order service on the lines of the system in the United States supplied the channel which was so much needed. How advantageous it proved is shown by the surprising extent of its use. For the first quarter of 1899 6,362 money orders were issued, amounting in the aggregate to \$174,983.91, while for the second quarter the number of orders was 11,402, and the aggregate amount \$340,724.06, the number and aggregate being substantially doubled.

"The ruling principle has been to make a Cuban service for the Cubans. It was necessary to send American experts to organize the system and to train the Cubans for efficient participation. But the purpose has been to send the smallest number of Americans compatible with these requirements and to use the natives wherever possible."

The success of Lord Roberts, if it has done nothing else, has rendered less unwelcome the snowy locks that ornament the head of more than one warrior in the world, and it ought to give a lightness to the tread of our G. A. R. veterans on the coming Decoration Day. "Lagging superfluous on the stage" may lose its old meaning in the light of victories won by a general over whose head have passed sixty-seven winters. Those who have been so ready to propose an age limit for generals in the British Army will doubtless now subside into silence for a period. Doubtless old age is in itself a disadvantage, but physical disadvantage, as is well pointed out by a military critic of high standing, may be more than counterbalanced by the greater experience and knowledge of his profession acquired by the older general. Many generals have before now done their best work when they were as old as, if not older than, Lord Roberts. Tilly was sixty-one when he gained the battle of White Hill in the Thirty Years' war and began a uniformly successful course of campaigns which lasted six years, and he was seventy-two when he performed his last service, the taking of Magdeburgh. Turenne was sixty-three at the time of his brilliant though cruel campaign on the Rhine, and had not a cannon ball cut short his career the next year he might have added to his laurels. Suwaroff, the Russian general, at the age of sixty-nine defeated Morozu and several of Napoleon's other generals in an Italian campaign. Even at the age of seventy-nine the Duke of Wellington showed that his capacity was not impaired, by the very skillful military precautions which he took against the London Chartists. It is true that history shows that a general's best work is done before or not more than a few years after fifty, but very many great commanders have come to an untimely end. Perhaps since campaigns on the whole are not as arduous now as they were formerly, old generals will be more successful in the future than they have been in the past.

The deepest sorrow has been expressed in many quarters for the great bereavement which has fallen upon Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, whose wife died April 28 from the effect of burns received the morning of that day while out driving with her daughters. While alighting from her carriage Mrs. Wilson stepped on a match, which ignited her dress. She was terribly burned, and although everything was done to relieve her sufferings she died about 3 P. M. The deceased lady was a daughter of Col. John Andrews, who commanded the 1st Delaware regiment in the civil war. In 1896 she

was married to Gen. Wilson, and was prominent in social life. She was a sister of Col. John Andrews, U. S. A., retired. Mrs. Wilson and her daughters went to Cuba in November of last year. It was her custom to spend the summer in Wilmington, Del., and the winter with her husband. The body was embalmed, and Gen. Wilson, his two daughters and his aides left with it May 1 on the Buford, for the United States. Interment will be at Wilmington, Del.

Our English contemporary, the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette," finds a case of what it calls "unconscious plagiarism" in an article in the Army and Navy Journal of March 31, which reproduces its own language. It was simply a case of neglect to give this excellent periodical the credit it was entitled to for an article appearing originally in its columns on the subject of fraudulent practices of English Army contractors. The bold frankness with which it has expressed the errors and omissions in British Army administration during the present war entitles the "Gazette" to the fullest credit, and it should have received it in this instance.

Of the bill for the removal of persons indicted in U. S. Courts for one district to another against which we had something to say in the Journal of April 21, the New York "Evening Post" says: "This new statute repealing as it does our most precious existing safeguards, is the greatest blow at liberty, which has been struck within the last half century. It passed the Senate in a manner to show that it could not have been understood at all. It is now in the Judiciary Committee of the House. There let it die, unless it be taken out to be formally killed in the sight of all." This bill has been subjected to much criticism.

A very common word in letters from Manila is "hike," used in the sense of marching or skedaddling. The "Standard" dictionary says the word is provincial English and local United States and means, first to jerk or toss; second, to run or go away, to clear out, to hurry. In defining its local United States uses the "Standard" says its first meaning is to twitch or drag carelessly, usually with the word "up;" the second sense is, to go about in a dragging or slouching way.

An organization, to be known as the American Society for the Protection of the Native Races from the Liquor Traffic, has been formed under the auspices of the Board of Managers of the Church Temperance Society of New York City. Bishop Doane of the Episcopal Church, speaking at the inauguration of the new organization, said: "We have had our own difficulty with the inner tribes of this country, which has shown us that intoxicants are a hindrance to the progress of civilization. We should co-operate with the English society, which has the same aims as our own, and in particular try to stop the sending of liquor to the Philippine Islands."

Expansion is increasing the volume of our trade in the Orient if the figures of imports and exports are any test. The imports from the Philippines in the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year amounted to \$3,871,000, which was an increase of \$1,100,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year, and the exports amounted to \$1,976,000, which was an increase of \$1,815,000 over the first three-quarters of the last fiscal year. The total imports from China, Japan and other countries of Asia in the first nine months of the current fiscal year exceeded by \$32,700,000 the total imports from all the countries of South and Central America in the same period, and the total exports to the former exceeded by nearly \$15,000,000 the total exports to the latter countries in the same period.

The Maimed Veterans' Battalion is being formed in Georgia to attend the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans in Louisville. One of the qualifications for membership is that the applicant for enlistment must have lost either an arm, a leg, a hand or an eye in the Confederate service. The battalion will be composed of 105 veterans, and all expenses will be defrayed by a fund which is being raised by public subscription.

That women are no more popular in certain situations in the South African war than they have been in the Philippines is indicated by Henry Labouchere's fling in the London "Truth" at women who go to South Africa. He rejoices that the female element has been entirely eliminated from the hospital ship Maine and says: "The authorities cannot keep flies out of the hospitals, but there is no reason why they should not keep out women."

A correspondent writes: "Can you not influence our Government to give us a better mail service with the Philippine Islands? For example, letters to and from Jimamallan, Negros Island, are nearly always two months in transit."

The disbursements for April on account of the War Department were \$10,244,127, a decrease of nearly \$6,000,000 over the same period last year: Navy, \$4,700,078, decrease \$73,000. The disbursements in the last ten months were \$119,584,00 less than for the same period last year.

A useful memorandum has been issued by the War Department, of Army Regulations amended or modified by General Orders and Circulars since the issue of the Regulations in 1895 to Dec. 31, 1899.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On May 1 the Senate began the consideration of the bill-making appropriation for the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. Immediately prior to the bill being taken up Senator Proctor, of Vermont, secured an agreement to consider the reorganization bill. After stating that he did not believe the Senate would be long in its remarks upon the reorganization bill Mr. Proctor had the bill read and then laid on the table to give way to the appropriation bill.

As reported by the Senate the Army bill carries \$114,951,590, as against a total appropriation of \$112,186,494 in the bill as it recently passed the House.

Some little discussion was made at the outset by an amendment offered by Senator Stewart to provide that nothing in the amendment of Mr. Foraker to the Army bill of 1899 should be construed to forbid the landing of a cable in Cuba. A point of order was raised by Gen. Hawley, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, which was sustained by the chair.

Senator Hawley obtained the passage of the following amendments: Appropriating \$20,000 for clerk hire, furniture, stationery, etc., for the proposed war college; increasing the appropriation for paymaster's clerks at \$1,400 each from \$126,000 to \$133,000, and fixing their compensation on a service basis, that is to say, those who have served 15 years to receive a salary of \$1,800; ten years, \$1,600; five years, \$1,500, and less than five years \$1,400; fixing traveling allowances for officers and men discharged in the insular possessions at 4 cents a mile.

After these amendments had been passed a committee amendment to the bill was offered by the Chairman of the Military Committee which was agreed to. The amendment provides that the last paragraph of the bill be stricken out and the following substituted: "That the act approved January 12, 1899, granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers, shall extend to all officers and enlisted men of volunteer organizations who have served honestly and faithfully in the Volunteer Army of the United States during the war with Spain and have been honorably discharged prior to January 12, 1899, with their organizations, without furlough, or by reason of their services being no longer required, or at any time by reason of wounds received or disability contracted in the service and in the line of duty, and who have not received the extra pay granted in said act or in subsequent acts of Congress supplemental thereto."

A somewhat vigorous digression to the subject of trusts was made at this point in the discussion by the introduction of an amendment to the bill by Senator Berry. The amendment is as follows: "The officers of the Commissary Department, in making contracts and purchases of articles and supplies for the military service, shall give preference, all other things, including price and quality, being equal, to articles of the growth, production and manufacture of the United States; and as between the producers, manufacturers, merchants and dealers of the United States preference shall be given, all other things, including price and quality, being equal, to those producers, manufacturers, merchants and dealers who are not members of or in any way connected with any trust or combine formed to produce, manufacture or sell the articles which are being contracted for and purchased by the Commissary Department for the military service."

This amendment after considerable discussion was defeated; Gen. Hawley and Mr. Sewell being very much opposed to its passage on the ground that as Army officers had no option in the matter, but were forced to accept the lowest bids for supplies.

An amendment offered by Senator Foraker extending to contract surgeons the provision of the act enabling volunteer soldiers to draw one month's extra pay if they served in the Army during the Spanish war within this country and two month's pay if they served in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, was adopted. Mr. Lodge offered an amendment for the purpose of establishing military telegraph and cable lines in Alaska and appropriating for the purpose \$450,550. It was further provided by this amendment that no telegraph or cable lines owned wholly or in part or operated or controlled by persons not citizens of the United States or by any foreign corporation, shall be established or permitted to enter Alaska. This amendment was agreed to with little discussion.

The second day of the consideration by the Senate of the Army appropriation bill developed into a debate on the treatment of the volunteer soldiers sent to the Philippine Islands. The remarks made by some of the Senators were extremely bitter, and an attack was made upon the War Department for the lack of accommodation afforded the Volunteers on the transports upon their return to the United States.

An amendment was offered by Senator Turner providing that the Volunteer soldiers in the Philippines should receive travel pay and commutation of subsistence less the actual cost of their transportation to the United States when they remained there and performed willing service after the time when they were entitled to discharge. He said the amendment applied to 10,000 officers and men scattered in different parts of the country. The estimate of the Senator for the carrying of the amendment into effect was \$1,500,000.

Little of importance developed in the discussion of the bill on this day, as nearly all of the time was spent in wrangling over the treatment of the Volunteers. The Senate finally passed the bill on May 3, after some further discussion.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Republican Caucus Committee on Order of Business of the Senate is unanimously of the opinion that Congress should adjourn as early in June as the supply bills could be acted on, and there was no dissent from the opinion that this result could be accomplished during the first half of the month.

The enrolled joint resolution S. R. 116, to provide for the administration of civil affairs in Porto Rico pending the appointment and qualification of the civil officers provided for in the act approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico and for other purposes," has been signed by the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate.

The Senate on May 1 considered and passed the bill S. 3419, to provide a civil government for Alaska, where the United States practically has no government at all to-day. It has also passed S. 395, to revoke the order dismissing William T. Godwin, late 1st lieutenant, 10th Inf., and to place him on the retired list with the rank of 1st lieutenant; S. 2055, for the promotion and retirement of P. A. Surg. John F. Bransford, U. S. N.; S. 2928, for the establishment, control, operation and maintenance of the Northern Branch of the National Home

for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs, South Dakota, and S. 3734, to authorize Comdr. James M. Miller, U. S. N.; Surg. Oliver D. Morton, U. S. N., and Mr. Edwin V. Morton, formerly Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea, to accept presents tendered to them by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

The Senate has passed joint resolution 51 extending the thanks of Congress to 1st Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, R. C. S., commanding the revenue cutter Hudson, his officers and the men of his command, for their intrepid and heroic gallantry in the action at Cardenas, Cuba, on May 11, 1898, when the Hudson rescued the U. S. naval torpedo boat Winslow in the face of a most galling fire from the enemy's guns, the Winslow being disabled, her captain wounded, her only other officer and half her crew killed. The resolution further authorizes the presentation of gold medals to Lieut. Newcomb and his crew. Also enacts that in recognition of the efficient and meritorious services of Capt. Daniel B. Hodgson, U. S. R. C. S., while in command of the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, at the battle of Manila, on May 1, 1898 (said officer being in his sixty-third year, and having served for thirty-seven years as an officer of the Revenue Cutter Service), he be placed on the permanent waiting orders or retired list of the Revenue Cutter Service on the duty pay of his grade. Appropriates \$1,000 for the medals specified.

The Senate has agreed to a resolution by Mr. Pettigrew, asking the President whether Gen. Torres of the Philippine Army on the day after fighting commenced, Feb. 5, 1899, proposed to Gen. Otis to establish a neutral zone pending peace negotiations, stating that fighting had begun accidentally, and that Aguinaldo wished to have it stopped. And whether Gen. Otis answered that war having begun must go on to the grim end, etc. Also whether the flag of the Philippine republic was ever saluted by Admiral Dewey or any of his fleet, etc.

The Senate Pensions Committee has made a favorable report on a bill granting a pension of \$50 a month to Julia McN. Henry, widow of the late Major-Gen. Guy V. Henry.

The Senate Committee on Coast and Insular Surveys has reported favorably the amendment intended to be proposed by Senator Foster, proposing to appropriate \$38,000 for topographical and geological surveys by the United States Geological Survey on the island of Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has reported with amendments the fortifications bill, H. R. 9711, making appropriations for fortifications, etc.

Senator Carter has submitted an amendment to the Army appropriation bill proposing to appropriate \$30,000 for the reimbursement of contract nurses.

The following amendments intended to be proposed to the naval appropriation bill have been submitted to the Senate. Senator Stewart: Providing for the purchase of 20 submarine torpedo boats. Senator Perkins: Directing the Secretary of the Navy to have made an examination of an all-American cable route across the Pacific, beginning at the entrance to the Straits of Fuca, touching at Sitka and Dutch Harbor and along the Aleutian chain of islands, thence to the Philippine Islands. Senator McMillan: Relative to the pay and allowance of officers of the corps of chaplains, professors of mathematics and civil engineers of the Navy, etc. Senator Martin: To increase the salaries of electricians in charge of plants at the New York, Mare Island, Norfolk and Washington Navy Yards from \$1,200 to \$2,400. Senator Daniel: To appropriate \$2,000 for one agent to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy from the officers of the late confederate navy by reason of his personal experience and special aptitude, in connection with the work of collecting and compiling the Naval Records. Senator Tillman: To appropriate \$1,200 for one clerk at the Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

Senator Foster has presented to the Senate a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, praying for the establishment of a National Soldiers' Home upon the site of Fort Sherman, Idaho.

The House in Committee of the Whole has spent much time in the consideration of private pension bills. Ninety-one were favorably reported and passed in one day. Among them were three granting pensions of \$50 a month to the widows of Coles. Stotsenburg, Egbert and Haskell, victims of the Spanish war. Other pension bills passed grant \$35 a month to the widow of the late Major Tullins C. Tupper, 6th U. S. Cav.; \$25 to the widow of Charles Dodge, late captain and brevet major, Co. C, 24th U. S. Inf.; \$50 to the widow of the late Capt. Robert F. Bradford, U. S. N.; \$40 to Alexander N. Shipley, late captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. A.; \$35 to the widow of the late Comdr. Horace Kilmer, U. S. N.; \$20 to the widow of Charles Germain, late acting master on the U. S. S. Cincinnati; \$25 to the widow of John S. Woolson, late assistant paymaster, U. S. N.; \$40 to the widow of the late Capt. Charles W. Howell, 2d U. S. Inf.; \$16 to Robert C. Rogers, late passed midshipman, U. S. N.; \$50 to the widow of the late Col. Harry Clay Egbert, 22d U. S. Inf.; \$50 to the widow of Joseph T. Haskell, late brigadier-general, U. S. V., and Lieut.-Col., 17th U. S. Inf., to the widow of Commodore Badger, U. S. N., to Gen. James Longstreet, as major in the Mexican war, and \$100 to Mrs. Guy V. Henry.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have recommended the passage of S. 3616, to authorize the payment of traveling allowances to enlisted men of the regular and volunteer forces when discharged by order of the Secretary of War and stated by him as entitled to travel pay. The bill in its present amended form is urged by the Secretary of War. Paymaster-Gen. Bates says of it that it "will legalize the payment of traveling allowances made in accordance with specific directions of the Secretary of War. The bill confirms the discretion exercised by the Secretary of War where, in his judgment, the interests of the Government, as well as the interests of the sick soldier, were duly considered and determined." The Committee in reporting say that to enact this bill will confirm the small payments heretofore made to the individual soldiers in question; relieve paymasters who are blameless, and result in the payment of the claims of a few soldiers who, after a brief patriotic service, have re-enlisted or resumed their peaceful occupations.

A letter from Lieut.-Col. C. C. Sniffon, one of the Deputy Paymaster Generals who will be relieved by this act, shows their present predicament. He says: "Upon the receipt of the Secretary's orders, it seems to me, as a disbursing officer of the Army under his control, I had no alternative left but to obey his orders. The cost of obedience now seems likely to reach several thousand dollars."

The Auditor for the War Department states that his office would seem to be without authority to grant relief. A soldier's right to travel pay and subsistence on discharge from service is fixed by statute, and not by orders.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has reported with amendment S. 4197, to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for use at Phila-

delphia, Pa. The Committee on Military Affairs has reported in the same way H. R. 8925, to authorize the detail of an officer of the retired list of the Army as Adjutant-General of the District of Columbia militia; and H. R. 522, for the relief of the persons who sustained damage by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, 2d U. S. Art., July 16, 1894.

It has reported adversely H. R. 6650, to place Daniel M. Page, late 1st lieutenant, 38th U. S. Inf., on the retired list.

On May 4, the Army reorganization bill came up in the Senate and was expected to pass without doubt. The Miles section passed by a vote of 44 to 8.

Mr. Hawley, from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has submitted a report to accompany H. R. 8582, making appropriation for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, heretofore reported by him.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 104: To amend the joint resolution permitting Anson Mills, colonel of the 3d U. S. Cav., to accept and exercise the functions of boundary commissioner on the part of the United States, approved December 12, 1893.

S. R. 121: Empowers the President to appoint ten lieutenants of volunteers in the Signal Corps of the Army, whose commissions shall expire June 30, 1901.

S. 449-Mr. Burrows: To reward distinguished service in the Army. Authorizes the President to select from the retired list of the Army an officer, not above the rank of brigadier-general, who may have distinguished himself during the war with Spain, in command of a separate army, and to appoint the officer so selected to be major-general, U. S. A., with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that grade, on the retired list.

S. 476-Mr. Penrose: Authorizes the Secretary of War to investigate and provide for the payment of claims for private property taken and used in the military service within the limits of the United States during the war with Spain.

S. 451-Mr. Hawley, and H. R. 1126-Mr. Hall: That all allotments of pay of enlisted men of the Army, under section 16 of Act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, that have been or shall be paid after the expiration of one month shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer who has made or shall make such payment. That said disbursing officer shall, before making payments of allotments, use due diligence in obtaining all information received in the War Department relative to the grantors of the allotments: That if an erroneous payment is made because of the failure of an officer responsible to report any fact which renders the allotment not payable, then the amount of such erroneous payment shall be collected by the Paymaster-General from the officer who fails to make such report, if practicable.

H. J. Res. 24-Mr. Noonan: To appoint a commission to consider the establishment of the United States diplomatic academy.

H. R. 9510: Amends Sec. 1661, Rev. Stat., so as to read as follows: "That the sum of \$2,000,000 is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing advance stores, quartermaster stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia."

H. R. 1107-Mr. Hull: To increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States. Sec. 1: That the staff of the Army shall be classified as the general staff and the special staff. Sec. 2: That the general staff shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War, and its duties shall be to qualify its officers in time of peace for the rapid and orderly mobilization and concentration of troops, and for conducting strategic and logistic operations as chiefs of staff in time of war; it shall be charged with collecting and working out information which concerns the nature and military feature of theaters of war; making reconnoissances, constructing and procuring maps, following attentively all important military events and improvements, military organization, armament and equipment of the military geography, construction or removal of fortresses, development of railways, roads and canals, training in transportation in time of war, collection of railway statistics, preparation of plans for military railways, time tables for the concentration of the Army, keeping journals and records, reports of engagements, and all matters of military history, formulating plans for annual maneuvers, drawing up plans of campaign. In the performance of these duties the general staff will avail itself, as far as possible, of all data and information obtainable from the special staff departments. The general staff shall have charge of the war college and all other military schools, the War Department library, and all military records; maintain an intelligence division and receive information from military attaches accredited to foreign countries. Sec. 3: That the general staff shall consist of one brigadier-general, who shall be the chief of the general staff of the Army, four colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, twelve majors and twenty-five captains. Sec. 4: That the special training of officers for the general staff a war college shall be established under the direction of the general staff, to which all officers of five years' service are to be eligible. Sec. 5: Selections of officers for transfers to the lowest grade in the general staff shall be made from those graduated with distinction at the war college after a temporary assignment to the general staff to determine their fitness, and that transfers as provided shall cause vacancies in the branches from which the officers are transferred. Sec. 6: That until a sufficient number of officers shall be obtained in this way the general staff shall be filled by four year details; officers of the special staff corps to be selected for such details by the chiefs of their staff corps, and officers of the line by a board of line officers senior in rank to the applicants, after an examination as to fitness. Sec. 7: Prescribes the grades and branches of the service from which details shall be selected. Sec. 8: That promotions below grade of chief of general staff shall be by seniority, and subject to examinations as now prescribed, officers failing to pass examination for such promotion to be returned to the Army to be supernumerary until absorbed as vacancies occur; officers of the general staff upon promotion to serve two years with the line of the Army. Sec. 9: That the permanent chief of the general staff shall be selected from the colonels or lieutenant-colonels of the general staff. Sec. 10: That the chief of the general staff shall draw up regulations governing its duties, and shall assign its officers for duty. Sec. 12: That the special staff shall consist of such departments of the Army as are administrative or technical. For the purpose of this act the following departments are designated as comprising the special staff: Adj.-Gen.'s, Insp.-Gen.'s, Judge-Adv.-Gen.'s, Q. M. Gen.'s, Subsistence, Medical and Pay Departments, Engineer, Ordnance and Signal Corps. Sec. 13: That no appointments to fill vacancies in the lowest grade of the A.-G.'s, I.-G.'s, Q. M. G.'s or the Subsistence Department shall be made until the officer to be appointed has passed a satisfactory examination before a board of officers, senior to himself, in the department in which the vacancy exists. Sec. 14: That the chief of each department of the special staff shall be selected from officers in the grades of colonel and lieutenant-colonel in that branch of the special staff in which the appointment is to be made. Sec. 15: That the President is authorized to retire from active service any officer who has been thirty years in the service. Sec. 16: Appropriates \$50,000.

H. R. 1109-Mr. Lester: To raise the rank, pay and allowances of the Surgeon-General of the Army from a brigadier-general to that of a major-general.

H. R. 1123-Mr. Fitzgerald: Authorizing the erection of a monument in memory of those buried at Arlington who lost their lives in the war with Spain.

H. R. 1134-Mr. Bull: To authorize the President to reappoint as a commander in the Navy Thomas Amory De Blois, who voluntarily resigned in 1891.

Rear Admiral Endicott has recommended an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill providing for the appointment of eight assistant engineers. Secretary Long approves, and it will probably be adopted.

The War Department has issued two important orders during the past week. One of these grants Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt leave of absence, to begin on the 10th of this month, with permission to go abroad. The other order assigns Major-Gen. John R. Brooke to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York. Gen. Brooke will assume command May 10. Upon Gen. Merritt being relieved his active service in the Army of the United States virtually terminates, for he will not return to this country prior to the date of his retirement, June 16, 1900. The assignment of Major-Gen. Brooke to the command of the Department of the East was exclusively predicted in the Army and Navy Journal of many months ago. Since he was relieved by Gen. Wood of the command of the island of Cuba he has been on waiting orders in Washington, with the understanding that he was to assume command at Governors Island immediately upon the beginning of General Merritt's leave. The retirement of Gen. Merritt will cause a vacancy in the list of major-generals of the Regular establishment of the Army which, it is understood, is to be given to Major-Gen. Otis, U. S. V. Not only would Gen. Otis obtain this promotion through seniority, he being the present ranking brigadier-general in the Regular Army, but he would undoubtedly eventually get it because of the high standard of his service rendered in the Philippine Islands. The administration is exceedingly pleased with Gen. Otis's services, and is only too glad to be in a position to reward him by promotion. The future duties of Gen. Otis have not yet been definitely decided upon and will not be until after he has arrived in Washington and conferred with the President. Naturally he will be given several months' leave upon reaching this country, and if occasion demands he will undoubtedly be ordered back to Manila.

The proceedings and findings of the court-martial in the case of Major George W. Kirkman, 49th Vol. Inf., and the officers associated with him at the time of his alleged misdemeanor are reported under our Army head. Major Kirkman's friends still hope that a way will be found for a review of his case by the President.

At the instance of the Secretary of War the Judge Advocate General of the Army will make a special report in the case of Major Kirkman and those young officers who were associated with him at the time that he committed the offence which resulted in his trial by court-martial. If our Army in the Philippine Islands is not in a state of war General Otis's action is incorrect. The regulations covering this point read as follows: "In time of peace no sentence of court-martial directing dismissal of an officer shall be carried into execution until it shall have been confirmed by the President."

The friends of the three officers concerned have made their protest to the Secretary of War, and it may be depended upon they will push their claim to the utmost limit. The decision of the Judge Advocate General will be awaited with great interest by officers of the Army, as it will be rather interesting to note whether the Department is of an opinion that a state of war exists in the Philippines and peace in this country. In case the decision is in effect that General Otis's action was illegal there is little doubt that the President, when the matter is referred to him, will confirm the action of the court, and the effect will be the same.

The retirement from active service of Colonel Volkmar of the Adjutant General's Department will operate to promote Lieut.-Col. J. C. Gillmore, of General Miles's staff, to be a colonel, with rank from April 28, 1900. Major H. O. Heistand will be promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel to hold rank from the same date, which will cause another vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department. This vacancy, like those already existing, will be filled from those officers who have recently been examined in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and in this country, and whose papers are now en route to the War Department. Colonel Gillmore is now seriously ill at his home in Washington, but is slightly better than he was last week. He is an exceedingly popular officer in the Army, and his promotion is gladly welcomed by all of his friends.

On May 1 the War Department addressed a letter to the House calling attention to the fact that in all probability the contract price for beef for troops in the Department of Alaska will be very high, probably as much as 50 cents per pound, and recommending that legislation be obtained authorizing the issue, free of cost, of one ration daily to every officer of the Army while serving in Alaska. It is expected that about 45 officers will be stationed in the Department of Alaska, and 16,425 rations will therefore be required yearly. As the ration issued to troops in the Department of Alaska will cost approximately about 48.7 cents per diem, the cost of issuing rations to officers in that department each year (at the estimated number of 16,425 rations) will be \$7,998.98.

Another result of the extreme shortage in officers in the Navy is the recent breaking down of the engines on six of the war ships in foreign waters, due to the inefficiency of the warrant machinists and to the lack of a sufficient number of engineer officers to properly supervise them. The Navy Department refuses to make public the names of the six vessels damaged, but it is known a majority of them are at present far distant from this country. The engines of these vessels will have to be overhauled, as they are not fit for active service. Some time ago Rear-Admiral Melville, Chief of Engineers, predicted just such a catastrophe. In answer to his protest the Bureau of Navigation pointed out the great need of all officers available for line duty.

General Otis has reported to the War Department three additional courts martial of officers in the 8th Army Corps. These are the cases of 1st Lieut. E. B. Johnson, 49th Vol. Inf., convicted by the court of drunkenness and sentenced to dismissal; 1st Lieut. T. R. J. Campbell, 47th Vol. Inf., convicted of violating an article of war and sentenced by the court to the forfeiture of \$50 of his pay and to a reprimand; and 1st Lieut. P. H. Devine, of the same regiment, tried for violating the regulations and acquitted by the court.

The President has issued a proclamation extending for six months from April 11 the time allowed Spanish subjects in the Philippines to designate their allegiance in accordance with the Treaty of Paris.

A long and interesting report has been received by the War Department from Major-Gen. S. M. B. Young, covering all the operations of the troops under the

command of General Young from the time he assumed command upon arrival in Manila up to January 25 last. No recommendations for brevet commissions are made by the General in this report, but his recommendations are expected to be received under a different cover.

Captain Brownson, U. S. N., who has been selected to command the battleship Alabama, reports that this vessel, now under construction at the Cramps ship yards, will be in readiness for her official test on or about June 30, and will be in readiness to go into commission immediately after she has been accepted by the Department. The Alabama bids fair to be one of the best vessels in the Navy of the United States.

The Comptroller of the Treasury Department decides that when the grade of Admiral was revived provisions of law relating to the secretary to the Admiral became operative. Not being a commissioned officer, Mr. Crawford's pay is not affected by the Navy personnel act, and he is entitled to compensation at the rate of \$2,500 a year and the allowances of a lieutenant in the Navy.

The Secretary of War has directed that all enlisted men desiring examination for promotion, who will complete the two years required by law on or before September 1, 1900, and who are otherwise legally qualified, be allowed to compete before any board convened on June 1, 1900, within the limits of the department in which they may be serving, under provisions of General Orders No. 53, April 19, 1900, A. G. O.

Mr. Kenney gave notice, May 2, of an amendment he will propose to the bill S. 4300, to increase the efficiency of the military establishment, providing for a Veterinary Corps.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., on sick leave is quartered at 1316 1st street, San Diego, Cal.

Chaplain W. O. Holway, U. S. N., is stopping at 465 Central Park West, New York City.

Surg. W. H. Rush, U. S. N., has left Philadelphia, Pa., for Vallejo, Cal., where his address will be 901 Georgia street.

Brevet-Col. H. C. Morgan, U. S. A., has left Hartford for Colchester, Conn.

Admiral Upshur, U. S. N., and Mrs. Upshur will go to Bar Harbor, where they will pass the coming summer.

Capt. H. B. Moore, 20th U. S. Inf., and family have located at 1332 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. D. T. Merrill, 12th Inf., was expected to return to the Philippine Islands this week from a visit to Japan for the benefit of his health.

Inspector-General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., reviewed the 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., May 2, in the presence of a large assemblage.

Mrs. Hutton, wife of Lieut. Hutton, 4th Inf., and her sister, Miss Emery, who have recently returned from Manila, are now at 2061 Seawood avenue, Toledo, O.

Capt. Chas. G. Treat, adjutant, 7th Art., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., April 29, from a tour of detached service at the Headquarters of the Army.

Col. Wm. P. Hall, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hall are at the Hotel Normandie, Washington, D. C., for a short visit before going to Chicago, Col. Hall's new station.

Mrs. E. G. Beckwith, Miss Beckwith and Mrs. Fry and her two sons will leave Washington, D. C., on Thursday, May 10, for their summer home at Casanova, New York.

Capt. J. M. Liddell, 20th Inf., U. S. V., was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Manila on March 17 for the trial of a number of persons whose cases were pending before it.

Mrs. Mercer, wife of Major Carroll Mercer, U. S. A., is visiting friends in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Mercer has rented her home near Frederick, Maryland, to Mr. Buck of New York.

Col. Craig, U. S. A., Mrs. and Miss Craig are passing the early spring at the Woodley Inn, just out of Washington, D. C., and will go to their home at Nantucket for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Mayo announce the marriage of their daughter, Alice Ingraham, to Lieut. Samuel Hof, U. S. A., on Tuesday, May 1, 1900, in All Saints Memorial Church at Navesink, N. J.

The friends of Gen. McFeeley, U. S. A., are pained to hear of his serious illness at his home in Washington, D. C. Gen. McFeeley had a stroke of apoplexy a few days since, and his condition has caused much anxiety.

Mrs. Dunn, wife of Major Dunn, U. S. A., has returned from Cuba, where she passed the winter with Major Dunn, and will be with her parents, Representative and Mrs. Dalzel, in Pennsylvania, for the summer.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler and his two daughters are still in Washington, D. C., at the Arlington Hotel. The Misses Wheeler will join their sister, Miss Carrie Wheeler, in Europe, where they will pass the coming summer.

1st Lieut. Harold Hammond, 9th Inf., was tried at Manila by a court, of which the president was Col. J. H. Smith of the 17th Inf. and the Judge-Advocate was Capt. Robert K. Evans of the 12th Inf. The officer was found not guilty and acquitted of all charges.

The Misses Rodgers, daughters of the late Commodore Rodgers, will go to Jamestown, June 1, for the summer. Their brother, Lieut. William Rodgers, U. S. N., who has been all winter at the Washington Navy Yard, will join his ship, the Kentucky, in New York, for the summer cruise.

Major Putnam Bradley Strong, Inspector on 5th Brigade staff, N. G. N. Y., was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 69th Regiment on May 1, and Capt. D. C. Develin was elected a major. The choice should prove of advantage to the regiment. Capt. Lynch, senior captain, who has a long and honorable record, it is understood, will be elected junior major.

The marriage of Miss Dyer and Mr. Price, of New York, will take place on the 14th of June, from New York. They will sail for a summer abroad, and will visit Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor in London. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, as well as Capt. Dyer, U. S. A., will be in New York to be present at the wedding.

Among those recently sojourning at the Hotel del Oriente, Manila, are Col. Merritt H. Barker, Mrs. W. H. Beck, Major W. H. Comery, Lieut. F. J. Ellison, Lieut. W. R. Gibson, Mrs. Robert H. Hall, Mrs. Harry C. Hale, Major E. S. Harris, Capt. P. C. Harris, Major A. H. Merrill, Major B. D. Price and Mrs. Price, Major H. L. Rees, Capt. T. R. Rivers and Mrs. Rivers, Major E. L. Swift and Mrs. Swift.

Col. James Biddle, U. S. A., has gone to Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Major O. C. Berryman, U. S. M. C., has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.

Rear-Admiral Edwin White, U. S. N., has left San Francisco, Cal., for Princeton, N. J.

Mrs. Babcock and son expect to sail in June for Port Valdez, Alaska, to join Lieut. W. C. Babcock, 5th Cav.

Rear-Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N., visited Oakdale, Long Island, this week in connection with the new residence he is building there in which he will likely spend a portion of the summer.

Coxswain Albert W. Hurley of the U. S. S. Lancaster, at Charlestown Navy Yard, fell from near the mainmast to the vessel's deck on April 28 and died an hour later.

Comdr. Andrew Dunlap, U. S. N., was relieved of the command of the Solace by Comdr. Herbert Winslow at Mare Island April 21. Comdr. Dunlap left for his home in the East.

Lieut. H. L. Fields, U. S. N., whose marriage was noted in last week's Journal, has returned to his station in Richmond, Va., and taken quarters at 500 East Grace street.

Capt. O. S. Wiley and ward room officers of the U. S. revenue cutter Algonquin, at Wilmington, N. C., gave a reception on board to over 100 friends from 8 to 10 p. m. April 28.

Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., U. S. N., has occupied his recently completed residence on Kalorama Heights, Washington, D. C. His address is number 1867 Kalorama avenue.

The charming daughter of Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., is paying a pleasant visit to the capitol as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Frederick McGuire, of 1333 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

The retirement of Col. Chas. H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., promotes Lieut.-Col. A. Hartsuff to Colonel; Major C. L. Heilmann to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. W. Stephenson to Major.

Army officers lately registering in New York are Lieut. H. H. Whitney, Holland House; Major-Gen. N. A. Miles, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Waldorf-Astoria; Major Eugene Fickett, Signal Corps, Grand Hotel.

Secretary Root has been confined to house during the past week with a severe cold, contracted in his recent visit to Boston and New York, at both of which places he made addresses. This prevents his going to Chickamauga.

Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C., was elected senior vice-commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, State of Pennsylvania, at the meeting of the commandery, held at the Union League on Wednesday evening, May 2.

Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., and his daughter, Miss Julia Tompkins, left Baltimore this week for Westminster, Md., where they will remain until the end of June and then go to Vineyard Haven, Mass., for the rest of the summer.

Miss McGowan, daughter of Capt. John McGowan, U. S. N., gave a pleasant luncheon party to her young friends last Saturday at the residence of her mother, No. 2025 Hillyer Place, Washington, D. C. Capt. McGowan is enjoying a leave of absence extending until some time in June next.

Second Lieut. Raymond E. Sawyer, U. S. M. C., will remain at the Annapolis Barracks for a short time longer under instruction, but during the present month it is likely that Lieut. Sawyer will receive a sea assignment. Lieut. Sawyer is a son of Paym. G. A. Sawyer, U. S. N., retired, of New York.

Gen. J. W. Clous lectured at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 2, to the Daughters of the Cincinnati, his subject being "Some Glimpses of the Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns and the Evacuation of Cuba," the same lecture having been delivered at Yonkers before the Historical and Library Association of that place on last Thursday.

General Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the Army, has recently returned to the War Department after a trip to New York, where he went to attend a meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The board met at Sandy Hook and made a test of the carriages of the heavy guns there. From Sandy Hook the board went to Fort Wadsworth and looked over the emplacements of the guns.

The marriage of Lieut. P. C. Hains and Miss Claudia E. Libbey took place at the residence of the bride's parents at "Winthrop," Mass., on Tuesday, May 1. Capt. T. Jenkins Hains, a brother of the groom, was best man. Lieut. Hains and his wife will visit Gen. P. C. Hains and Mrs. Hains in Baltimore during their wedding trip. Capt. and Mrs. T. Jenkins Hains have gone to the Isthmus on the Panama steamer Advance.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending May 2, 1900: Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. H. Bean, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. W. Chase, U. S. A.; Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, U. S. N.; Capt. Wilson Chase, U. S. A.; Capt. C. E. Gillette, U. S. A.; Col. Thos. F. Barr, U. S. A.; Col. and Mrs. W. A. Jones; Lieut. A. A. McKethan, U. S. A., and Lieut. N. R. Chambliss, U. S. A.

Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson and Comdr. J. G. Eaton, U. S. N., visited Lowell, Mass., April 29, as the guests of the Highland Congregational Church and received a hearty welcome. They were met by a committee at the train and escorted to the residence of Mr. A. E. Rose. En route were hundreds of school children carrying flags, and many patriotic citizens long the route had raised flags in honor of the occasion. At the Highland Congregational Church, Admiral Sampson and Comdr. Eaton addressed a large audience in the evening.

The recent dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution was a most enthusiastic occasion. Among the speakers were Gen. Miles, who was received with great applause. He spoke of the union of the North and South, and our coast defenses. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge paid glowing tribute to Generals Miles, Lawton and Wheeler, and the memory of the gallant Lawton was drunk in silence. Gen. Wheeler spoke feelingly of him, and then the health of Gen. F. D. Grant was drunk. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Annie B. Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Wheeler.

Lieut. E. H. Martin, 5th Art., who distinguished himself some time ago at Governors Island, by saving a soldier from drowning, has again distinguished himself, this time at Sandy Hook, by saving from drowning the three-year-old daughter of Life Saver William Simpson. She had fallen into the water while leaning over the stringpiece of the dock. Lieut. Martin at once dived and came up with her. He swam to the pier and clung to a pile ten minutes before two Sandy Hook fishermen procured a rope which they lowered to him. He tied the little girl to it, and the men hoisted her up. The lieutenant was cheered by the crowd that gathered to watch the rescue.

PERSONAL.

Capt. J. H. Kellogg, U. S. A., a resident of Chicago, has gone to Lexington, Mo., for college duty.

Col. Thos. F. Barr, Asst. Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., is at present in Washington, D. C., on special duty.

Major W. S. H. Matthew, Surg., U. S. V., is a recent arrival in St. Paul, and has taken quarters at the Hotel Ryan.

Second Asst. Eng. J. B. Turner, of the revenue cutter Algonquin, has been transferred to the Trigg ship yard, Richmond, Va.

Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. A., residing at the Everett, Washington, D. C., reaches his 64th birthday on Sunday next, May 6.

Comdr. E. H. C. Lentze, U. S. N., and Asst.-Surg. L. Byam, are recent additions to the membership of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

An excellent portrait of former Secretary of War Alger, the work of Russell Ives, has been added to the collection of portraits in the War Department.

Major J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., and Capt. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., are recent transfers from the California to the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Rochester, N. Y., is preparing to give Major-Gen. E. S. Otis a grand reception on his arrival there from the Philippines. The Chamber of Commerce is taking a prominent part in the preliminaries.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa, was conferred upon Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., by McGill University, Montreal, Canada, April 30. Capt. Mahan was present and made a brief but fitting address in response to the honor.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene has presented to the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island his late father's—Gen. Geo. Sears Greene—historic home at Apponaug for the use of St. Barnabas Church there. The consecration took place recently in the presence of a distinguished company.

The condition of Capt. W. B. Hoff, U. S. N., retired, is such as to give his family the gravest apprehensions. His mind has given way almost completely, and his memory has become so defective that he fails to recognize his most intimate friends at times. Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Hoff.

The New York University has selected Prof. C. C. Thomas as head of the new department of marine engineering which it is to add to its curriculum. Prof. Thomas was recently chief engineer of the Globe Iron Works of Cleveland, O., and is the designing engineer of several torpedo boats which are under construction for the government.

A Havana correspondent writes: Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Gen. Wood's Chief-of-Staff, has applied for relief from his position and four months' leave of absence. He has worked steadily since December, 1898, in the tropics and desires rest and change of scene. His close attention to the duties of his office, although by nature he is more fitted for work in the field, made him of great value both to Gen. Brooke and Gen. Wood. Gen. Wood favorably indorsed Gen. Chaffee's application.

The National Council of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S. held its annual meeting at the Union League Club, Philadelphia, on April 25, 1900, and afterwards were the guests of the Pennsylvania Commandery at a banquet at the Hotel Bellevue, which was largely attended by officers of the Army and Navy. Charters were granted to two new Commanderies in Rhode Island, Louisiana and Indiana, making in all 16 State Commanderies, with a total membership of about 1,500 companions.

The marriage of Miss Claudia E. Libbey to Lieut. P. O. Hains, commanding officer at Fort Banks, Mass., took place April 30 at the residence of the bride's parents at Winthrop. The wedding was a quiet affair, only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties being present. Capt. T. Jenkins Hains, the well-known writer of sea stories, acted as best man. Lieut. Hains and his bride left at once for an extended wedding trip, during which they will visit the home of Gen. F. C. Hains in Baltimore. Capt. and Mrs. T. Jenkins Hains left for New York to catch the Panama steamer Advance for the Isthmus.

Former Senator John J. Ingalls in stories of public men contributed by him to the Saturday Evening "Post" says: "Charles Sumner had no more sense of humor than a hippopotamus, but there was something excessively humorous about his colossal self-consciousness, of which it is no paradox to say he was apparently unconscious. His egotism was inordinately vast, though innocent in its simplicity. It was far from conceit and led to no disparagement of his associates. Indeed, I doubt if he ever instituted comparisons. Probably Grant, whom he hated and abused, came the nearest to sizing him up when he said: 'The reason Sumner doesn't believe in the Bible is because he didn't write it himself!'"

The friends of Capt. and Mrs. Sebree-Smith will be glad to hear that their son Selwyn has received a commission as second lieutenant in the 35th Vol. Inf. In this regiment Lieutenant Smith enlisted last September, and it is gratifying to know that he has risen thus rapidly through his own merit and good services. An officer writing from the islands, to friends in this country, says of Lieutenant Smith: "He has never known a day's illness since landing, and I believe his good health is due to his daily use of ginger ale and sweet chocolate. He has shown from the first the most wonderful powers of endurance, and during the long marches, with the tropical sun beating down, he has been never known to falter or complain." No doubt Lieut. Smith's good fortune is further due to the fact that habitual reading of the Army and Navy Journal promotes that cheerfulness of spirit and content with one's actual conditions, which, as all physicians agree, are important factors in promoting good health.

Twenty members of the class of '97, U. S. Military Academy, held a reunion on March 27 at the Army and Navy Club in Manila, where a dinner was given in their honor. The dining room of the club was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting, palms and flowers arranged most artistically, and a sumptuous menu was served. Music was furnished by a Filipino orchestra. All the West Point songs that could be remembered were sung with great enthusiasm, recalling many pleasant recollections. Out of sixty-seven graduates of the class, thirty-three are on service in the Philippines. Lieut. James N. Munro, 4th Cav., who distinguished himself by the capture of Bayombong, and Lieut. F. T. Arnold, 4th Cav., who planted the flag over the town of Black-na-bato, were among those present, and were made to tell "how it happened." Others present were: Lieuts. Gilbert, Bishop, Savage, Newbill, Connor, Botoms, Bridges, Cheney, C. H. Miller, L. S. Miller, Fawcett, Dozier, Gibson, Frissell, Sarratt, Oakes, Buckley and Bowley.

Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, 4th Art., rejoined at Fort Mott, N. J., from a short leave.

Mrs. H. B. Kirkwood sails from New York City May 5 for Europe.

Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles made a round of visits in New York City this week, quartering at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Oberlin M. Carter now occupies cell No. 425 at the U. S. Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, and his prison number is 2,004.

Gen. von Steuben, who visited the United States at the time of the Yorktown Centennial celebration in 1881 where he represented the Steuben family, died this week in Germany.

Mrs. Lawton, widow of Gen. H. W. Lawton, was expected this week in Louisville, Ky., where she will establish her permanent home.

Lieut. M. J. McDonough, 2d Art., on leave from Fort Barrancas, is at present at Jacksonville, Fla., with quarters at the Hotel Placid.

Chief Engineer C. J. Habighurst, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his residence in Las Cruces, New Mexico, on account of the unsatisfactory condition of his health.

Secretary of War Root, Adj.-Gen. Corbin and Col. Carter, A. A. G., are expected in Chickamauga next week to inspect improvements made at the Chickamauga Park.

A new lake freight steamer, launched from the Globe yard at Cleveland, has been named the Orlando M. Poe in honor of the late Gen. Orlando M. Poe, of the Engineer Corps.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Dyer, daughter of the late Gen. Alexander Brydie Dyer, U. S. A., to Mr. Theodore Price is announced to take place in New York May 28 next.

Major J. T. Van Orsdale, 7th U. S. Inf., left Fort Wayne, Mich., April 17, to visit friends at Denver, Salt Lake and Helena, and leave for Seattle about June 1 for Cape Nome, Alaska.

Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was the principal orator at the ceremonies incident to the observation at Galena, Ill., April 27, of the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Grant.

Major W. F. Tucker, Paymaster, U. S. A., expects to leave Chicago for Seattle about the middle of May, thence to report for duty to Gen. Randall as Chief Paymaster, Dept. of Alaska.

The Mexican Gen. Lorenzo Torres has been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in recognition of his efficient service in conducting the campaign against the Yaqui Indians. Gen. Torres is in command of about 7,000 troops now in the field against the Yaqui's.

In a letter to Gov. Johnston, of Alabama, dated April 20, Gen. Joseph Wheeler resigned his seat in Congress, preferring to remain in the army in deference to the President's request that he continue in the service.

In his recent lecture before the National Geographic Society, at Washington, Comdr. C. C. Todd has shown that a man may not only visit the strangest parts of the earth, but may be able to describe them afterwards. His lecture on the voyage of the Wilmington up the Amazon was replete with interest from start to finish.

Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., was tendered April 27, in his capacity as District Attorney, a luncheon by well-known citizens. Former Surrogate James M. Varum presided. Among those present were Charles Isham, James M. Montgomery, Howland Pell, the Rev. Dr. Frank Landon Humphreys, Charles A. Schermerhorn, Arthur Melvin Hatch and George W. Olney.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. F. Halsey, U. S. N., is serving on the U. S. S. Adams as executive, and writes that the condition of the ship is all that could be desired. The health of the Adams has been uniformly excellent since the beginning of the present cruise, and it is safe to say that the ship will return to the United States in better condition than when she sailed away on her present voyage.

Lieut.-Comdr. Benjamin Tappan, U. S. N., in charge of the Baltimore branch hydrographic office, is to be the guest of honor of the citizens of the city of Helena and County of Phillips, Arkansas. He is a resident of Helena, and the presentation to him of a sword from the citizens of the city and county is in recognition of the fact that he was one of the officers in the fleet of Admiral Dewey at the Battle of Manila Bay.

The wedding of Miss Cornelia Stockton, eldest daughter of Capt. Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., to Lieut. Frederick A. Traut, U. S. N., will take place at the Seabreeze Memorial Church, Newport, R. I., next Monday, May 8. Capt. Stockton is president of the War College at Newport, and Lieut. Traut has been attending the sessions of the college for several months. During the last cruise of Capt. Stockton, in command of the U. S. S. Yorktown on the China Station, Lieut. Traut was a watch and division officer.

The National Society of Colonial Dames of America has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Howard Townsend; first vice-president, Mrs. Gillespie; second vice-president, Mrs. Herbert Claborn; third vice-president, Mrs. Samuel Cole; secretary, Mrs. William Reed; assistant secretary, Miss Jackson; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Nicholas; registrar, Mrs. Emil Richter; historian, Miss Wharton. The council voted unanimously to send Mrs. William Reed of Baltimore to the Paris Exposition to represent them at the unveiling of the statue of Washington.

On the evening of the twentieth ultimo Comdr. Webster gave a most interesting lecture before the Woman's Club of Richmond, Va., illustrated by some seventy-five colored lantern slides prepared by the well-known Japanese artist Tammamura, of Yokohama, from negatives taken by the lecturer while on the Asiatic Station. The lecture was on Japan, its beauties, natural and artificial, its men, women and children, its customs and costumes. The lecturer has been highly commended for the success of the affair, and the local papers make the statement that no lecture of equal interest has ever been presented to a Richmond audience.

J. E. C. Bodley, author of "France," says in "The Athenaeum": "Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, who was killed commanding the Boers in the skirmish near Boshof, was a voluminous writer and a man of letters of versatile talent. He was the author of several novels, including 'Sacrifice,' which was said to be founded on an episode in his own life, and 'Entre Civilises,' in which the scene was laid in India, where, during a long tour, he had received great hospitality from the English authorities. He was also a constant contributor to the 'Correspondant,' the venerable review of the Clerical party, founded under the Restoration. I first knew him at Algiers in 1891, just before he became the youngest colonel in the French Army. He hoped to be the youngest general, but successive Ministers of War did not encourage his legitimate aspirations, and a few years later he resigned his commission. But though disappointed in his career, his ambitions were not checked."

Secretary of the Navy Long and Mrs. Long have been spending a few days at Hingham, Mass.

Asst. Paym. C. J. Peoples, U. S. N., has reported for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper at Mare Island.

Capt. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from a short leave spent with friends in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. R. S. Offley, 7th Inf., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., early in the week from a short visit to Charlottesville, Va.

Col. Chas. H. Alden, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to whose high record of service we referred last week, was duly retired for age, April 28.

Lieut.-Col. Calvin De Witt, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., lately returned from duty in Cuba, will spend the summer on leave for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. T. J. Rodman and her daughter, Mrs. James Cooper Agnes, will spend the summer with Mr. Robert S. Rodman on his ranch at Lakeport, California.

P. A. Surg. M. S. Guest, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and anticipates retention there until his term of shore duty is at an end.

Gen. J. Barefoot, a recruit assigned to the 2d Cav., sailed for Havana, April 30, on the Sedgwick to join his regiment. At roll calls when General's name is called the scene will doubtless be impressive.

Major R. J. Gibson, Surg., U. S. A., is east from San Francisco on official business and to take his family from New Haven, Conn., to the Pacific Coast. He is in command of the hospital ship Missouri.

Vice-Admiral Henderson of the English Navy, paid a visit to West Point April 30. There was a grand review of the corps of cadets in his honor. An appropriate salute also was fired.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. E. Sewell, U. S. N., is on duty with the U. S. S. Abarenda, now at Pango-Pango, Samoa, and has become much interested in the value of the island of Tutuila as an American possession.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr, U. S. N., has returned to his favorite duties on the U. S. S. Independence, and with his old friend J. J. Cunningham for clerk, expresses himself as wishing but little more to insure perfect contentment.

Naval Constructor W. H. Varney, U. S. N., was placed on the retired list of the Navy on April 19, he, on that day, having reached the retiring age of sixty-two years. Constructor Varney will make his residence in Baltimore for some time to come.

The marriage of Lieut. Charles S. Haight, 4th Cav., to Miss Marguerite Folsom is announced to take place at Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., May 19. Lieut. Haight is on leave from the Philippines, with address care C. C. Haight, 111 Broadway, New York.

Companions of the Loyal Legion who visit the Paris Exhibition will have the use of a handsome room in the United States National Building. The offer came from Commissioner Gen. Peck and was accepted by the Legion. The room will be headquarters and pleasant resting place for members of the order.

Frederick Moynihan, the sculptor, has just completed a colossal statue of Brig.-Gen. Griffin A. Stedman, Jr., of New London, Conn., who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Md., during the war of the Rebellion. The statue is to be mounted on a granite pedestal in Camp Field, near Hartford, where the soldier frequently drilled prior to his departure for the seat of war.

Comdr. Wells L. Field, U. S. N., remains in command of the U. S. S. Ranger, on the California coast, and will continue the surveys so successfully inaugurated some years since of the southern coast of California and the upper portions of the Mexican coast. Notwithstanding the inability of the Navy Department to obtain a definite appropriation for coast survey work, our Naval officers are doing most excellent surveying whenever an opportunity presents itself.

Surg. John W. Ross, U. S. N., although on the retired list of the Navy, has the somewhat unusual assignment of duty connected with the "Department of Charities and Hospitals, Paseo Carlos Terceros, 195, Havana, Cuba." Surgeon Ross is carrying on an extensive series of critical and clinical observations on the various maladies, especially yellow fever, forming such an extended category among the people of Cuba, and it is believed that the observations now in progress will mark a long step toward the abolition of some of the milder forms of fever prevalent among the Cuban poor.

Lieut. Cornelis DeW. Wilcox, 7th U. S. Art., has an interesting article in the "Munsey" Magazine for May, on "Modern Engines of War." Lieut. Wilcox, who is on duty in the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office, is the compiler of a French and English Military Technical Dictionary, now in course of publication by the War Department. In this issue of "Munsey's" is also published a portrait of the late Capt. H. J. McGrath, of whom it says: "Capt. McGrath had served for more than twenty years in the Army, and was an American officer of the finest type. It is often the lot of the best and bravest soldier, as it was his, to do gallant and devoted service without winning any official mention or public recognition." In a paragraph in the January number of the magazine Professor Worcester told the story of the exploit which resulted in Capt. McGrath's death, "the bravest deed he ever saw," and added that the only reward that fell to the hero of the exploit was a line in the Manila despatches, a few days later, reporting his death from wounds received in action.

Some discussion has arisen as to the birthplace of the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan a bill introduced into the House by Representative Glynn, of New York, to appropriately mark the General's birthplace. In his autobiography Gen. Sheridan tells us that his parents came to America in 1830 from County Cavan, Ireland, bringing with them two children and settling in Albany, N. Y., where he was born, March 6, 1831. The following year his parents moved to the West, locating in Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. There would appear to have been some doubt as to where he was born. In the first edition of Cullum's Register of Graduates of the Military Academy Sheridan's birthplace was given as Ohio. He was originally entered on the Army Register as a native of Massachusetts and so appears in the Registers down to and including the one for 1868. In the Army Register for 1869 he first appears as a native of Ohio, and was so reported in subsequent years until his death. We may say of Sheridan as Roscoe Conkling said of Grant, "If asked whence comes our candidate our sole reply shall be, he comes from Appomattox and its famous apple tree." Sheridan commenced his career at 14 as a clerk in a country store with the munificent salary of \$24 a year. The next year he accepted an offer of \$60 from another store keeper, and the third year took a position in a dry goods store at \$120 as bookkeeper, until he entered the Military Academy in 1848 when he was 18 years and one month old.

GEN. MERRIAM TESTIFIES.

Gen. Merriam was a witness April 27 at the Coeur d'Alene investigation before the House Committee on Military Affairs. He described in detail his orders from the War Department and the assembling of troops. His orders to his inferior officers were that arrests and seizures were to be made by deputies under the protection of troops. He was, he said, very careful on this point. The prisoners at all times were better sheltered from the weather than the troops. There was, however, a deficiency in bedding. He denied that he had held any conferences with mine owners or managers, but had several times talked casually with mine operators who came to or were passing through Wardner. He declared positively that he had never been in the room where the inquest was held at Wardner, denying the statement of Mr. Robertson to that effect. Mr. Robertson interrupted to say that he had been under the impression that Gen. Merriam had been present.

Gen. Merriam's testimony closely followed the lines of his report. In twenty-eight years of service he had never known a soldier to strike a prisoner with a musket or prod him with a bayonet. Such testimony, therefore, was utterly incredible to him. He declared emphatically that a state of rebellion existed in Idaho and the public safety was menaced. The United States troops were in charge of the prisoners simply as guards in carrying out the authority of the State. He felt great solicitude as to the prisoners and their long confinement, and finally took up the matter with the War Department, writing and telegraphing on the subject. Two of these letters had not heretofore appeared in the correspondence furnished by the War Department, evidently having been mislaid. In these letters Gen. Merriam pointed out the evident purpose of the Idaho authorities to continue the military control for some time, and referred to the adjournment of the District Court with the cases of many of the prisoners still pending. In one of the letters Gen. Merriam advised that a part of the troops be withdrawn. He said also that the continued service of the troops on guard duty had led to the bribery of a sergeant and the escape of eight prisoners. At present the troops were not guarding many prisoners. A few troops remained in garrison in the locality, but without having any duties in connection with the disturbance, although available in case of an outbreak, so long as martial law continued.

On cross examination the next day the attorney undertook to draw a parallel to the Ku-Klux troubles in Kentucky some years ago, to prove that the proclamation of martial law should have been made by the President of the United States before the Federal troops were called out. Gen. Merriam promptly declared that the two cases did not resemble each other in a single particular. The President, he said, could proclaim martial law when the Federal laws were assailed, and the Governor of a State could issue such a proclamation when the State laws were set aside by mob violence.

Questions were put to Gen. Merriam as to the construction of martial law and the legality of arrests by the soldiers. He said emphatically that no arrests had been made by the soldiers, and maintained that such arrests, if it had been necessary to make them, would have been perfectly legal. He added that it was not within his province to order a military court or establish a commission to determine the guilt or innocence of the miners imprisoned, and that the soldiers had no authority to release prisoners of their own motion or without an order from the State officials. It was the duty of the troops to preserve order, protect the deputies in making arrests and safeguard the prisoners. These duties, he said, were performed in accordance with his orders and in a satisfactory manner. Martial law, he added, is still in force in Shoshone county.

"Do you think that, under the conditions that obtained in the Coeur d'Alene, it was proper and reasonable to hold prisoners from four to six months without examination?"

"I am not prepared to answer no," replied Gen. Merriam. "I do not know all the attending conditions and circumstances."

Q.—Did you take any means of examination or otherwise to determine the innocence of the prisoners for your own information or that of the President of the United States? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you take any means to determine their probable innocence? A.—No further than to urge preliminary examinations by the civil authorities.

Q.—You convened no military court to try those prisoners. A.—I did not. The State courts were open.

Q.—You took no pains to determine whether information had been lodged against the men arrested? A.—I did not.

Q.—You then lent soldiers to deputies who made arrests? A.—I did not. I sent soldiers to protect deputies to receive and safeguard prisoners.

Q.—Do you think there can be civil officers under martial law? A.—I do, emphatically.

Q.—Deputies exercising the functions of military officers? A.—Yes, under the protection of the Governor.

GRANT AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Secretary Root presided at the dinner given at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, in celebration of the birthday of Gen. Grant. He was heartily welcomed when at 9:45 he commenced his address. He said in part:

"Once more, old friends, the ever narrowing circle of the men who knew and loved Gen. Grant are meeting together with the new recruits. To them his name is a matter of history and tradition. He seems, amid all the noise and contest, a living issue that we bring back in memory to-night. It is well worth our while to live over in memory the days when that great and noble face, that quiet and kindly thought, the dignity of that quiet presence were impressed on all our hearts and impressed in our memories."

"It is well indeed for us; well for the American people, who are celebrating over this country to-night his birth. It is well in these days in which the American people, under the stimulus of great headlines of the yellow press, seem to be led into hysteria on the slightest occasion; it is well to recall that silent courage, firm determination and undaunted character."

"It is well now—when the wailing and lamentation of men who grow fainthearted before the tasks that face the Republic—to recall the days of 1863 and 1864, those dark and terrible days—tasks greater than those which confront us to-day—when the courage of the Republic was not shaken."

"The man of stern determination, quiet and modest courage should be the exemplar of American effort, an example for the youth of America, rather than the hysterical, the excitable, the ever changing officer of the French Republic, the product of the excitement of the hour. The fixed and unswerving figure, confident and resourceful, was the character to succeed. This was the

keynote of the Grant character. Never let it cease to be the keynote of the American people. In all meetings let us celebrate the great services of this great hero, his achievements in command of the troops and his achievements as Chief Magistrate."

"Not by anything that he did, but by what he was, the American people will appreciate Gen. Grant. At the close of the war there was quite a little doubt of the commanding prestige of Gen. Grant. His indomitable will was the chief element in the forces which resulted in maintaining the doctrine of Monroe—it led to the retirement of the forces of the French from the country of Mexico. It was the fact that he was ready to lead the forces of America that made war impossible."

"No one who reads the papers can fail to see that the course of the nations of the Old World is stretching out for territory, and he will finally be brought to say that the American people will be compelled to abandon the Monroe Doctrine, unless we exhibit more interest in compelling them to keep off by preparation. Unless the people prepare to fight for it, they will when the emergency arrives be found unprepared."

"We will never abandon the Monroe Doctrine. When the hour of trial comes, how they will cry for one hour of Ulysses S. Grant! Let us keep before us the memory of the great man who, after fifteen years of service, thought he was fit to lead a regiment. Let us keep it as an ideal, as the antithesis of all the evil influences that are to-day working for the injury of the American people—the opposite to those influences of the hysterical, excitable, shifting order. Keep the firm and steady and modest man of action before us, and let us pray that when another exigency arises the good God who watches over the destinies of the American people will raise up another man like Ulysses S. Grant to preserve its liberty and free institutions."

Mr. Root's remarks were frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

PLUNDER SECURED BY CARTER.

The last lingering doubt which may have existed as to the guilt of O. M. Carter, now gracing a felon's cell at Fort Leavenworth, is dispelled by the statement appearing in the "Constitution" of Atlanta, Ga.

The "Constitution" prints the report of Edward I. Johnson, the expert accountant detailed by Attorney-General Griggs to assist United States District Attorney Erwin, of Georgia, in developing the extent of the frauds perpetrated on the Government by Carter. Accompanying the report is a statement from Mr. Westcott, Carter's father-in-law, in which he repudiates Carter's statement that the assets in the affair were Mr. Westcott's.

The report shows a continuance of the division of funds, month by month, as the money was paid by the Government from the beginning to the end of Carter's control at Savannah, and on this feature of the report "The Constitution" says the figures show Carter's one-third of the spoils to have been over \$550,000, exclusive of his share in the last checks for \$575,749.80, which were paid over in New York at the time Carter was about to leave the district when succeeded by Capt. Gillette.

Mr. Johnson's report shows that Mr. Westcott, in a written statement, gave the Government full access to his accounts in the banks and his private papers. These show, the examiner reports, that while Carter frequently through Green and the Gaynors and otherwise, made Mr. Westcott a depository of money, in every instance it was turned over or invested as Carter directed. These papers show also that when the first charge of fraud was made against Carter by the Board of Inquiry, Mr. Westcott refused to longer take Carter's securities.

Mr. Westcott has furnished the Government with the receipts of Carter, in the captain's own handwriting, under dates of October 11 and 29, 1897, for all of Carter's securities left with him and so returned by him to Carter, amounting to over \$400,000. The receipts specify the securities in detail. These securities did not include, however, all of Carter's investments made since the beginning of his operations with the other defendants. This would indicate that the total loss of the Government was \$2,000,000.

DRINKING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A letter from Ogden E. Edwards, who was United States Consul in Manila in 1855 and 1856, and who afterwards lived there for twenty years, was read before the Methodist preachers' meeting in New York. It set forth the extremely temperate habits of the Spaniards and Filipinos. In it Mr. Edwards says: "During my long residence in the Philippines, I rarely saw a drunken native or Spaniard. Certainly, not more than two or three in a year. In crowds of ten thousand people not one would be seen or heard. To call a Spaniard a drunkard was a much greater insult than to call him a liar."

"The principal drink was 'Tuba,' and the 'gin shaks' mentioned by Chaplain Pierce. Little else than this harmless beverage was sold. The great point is that from 1852 to 1888, the range of my personal knowledge of the islands, drunkenness was practically unknown among the natives or Spaniards."

"The Spanish cafes sold mostly Spanish wines, and men would sit an hour chatting over a glass or two of wine, and smoking, in front of, or in them, with never a sign of intoxication. Nothing like the American saloon was ever known in Manila, while I lived there." Mr. Edwards heartily endorsed the remark of President Schurman, in which he expressed regret that the Americans allowed the saloon to get a foothold on the islands.

JUNIOR OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL RANKS.

Colonel: Cavalry—Camillo C. Carr. Artillery—Wallace F. Randolph. Infantry—Wm. S. McCaskey. Lieutenant Colonel: Cavalry—Henry Jackson. Artillery—Edward Field. Infantry—Charles R. Paul. Major: Cavalry—Henry P. Kingsbury. Artillery—Benjamin K. Roberts. Infantry—George B. Walker. Captain: Cavalry—George L. Byram. Artillery—Samuel D. Sturgis. Infantry—Truman O. Murphy. 1st Lieutenant: Cavalry—Elvin R. Heiberg. Artillery—Sam F. Bottones. Infantry—William K. McCus.

We give this week in our list of regiments of the Regular and Volunteer Army, the stations of all the troops serving in the Philippines as shown by the official records from Manila, dated March 30, and which have not heretofore been published. The list will be found on page 834. Aside from the information it gives to those seeking to locate the various organizations composing our Army, it is of interest to the general reader as a lesson in geography and as an indication of the changes occurring during the past two years which we are hardly yet able to realize. Imagine the shocked surprise with which some Rip Van Winkle of the Army would receive the order to join his company in the Philippines at San Marcelino, Zambales, Tuguegarao or Cabaatuan.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 7, APRIL 18, DEPT. ALASKA.

1st Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, 3d Art., having reported, is announced as Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Alaska.

G. O. 3, APRIL 21, DEPT. ALASKA.

Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, 3d Inf., is hereby announced as Engineer Officer, Department of Alaska.

CIRCULAR 2, APRIL 21, 1900, DEPT. CAL.

Attention is called to so much of G. O. 43, c. a. s., H. Q. A., as relates to the reservation at Point Lobos and the post of Angel Island, under the heading of "San Francisco Bay, California." The former will hereafter be officially designated as Fort Miley, and the latter as Fort McDowell.

By command of Major-Gen. Shafter: J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

G. O. 7, APRIL 20, DIV. OF CUBA.

1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 6th Cav., having been appointed Auditor of the Island of Cuba, is hereby relieved from duty as aid-de-camp to the Major-General, commanding.

In relieving Lieut. Brooks, the Commanding General desires to express his high appreciation of the loyal and able services rendered by him, extending from July, 1898, to the present time; during which period he has been assigned to almost every line of work, military and civil, connected with the administration of affairs in the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. In every instance he has performed the duties assigned to him with marked ability and good judgment, contributing largely to whatever success has been attained.

By command of Major-Gen. Wood: W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 3, APRIL 20, DIV. CUBA.

Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, 10th Cav., is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., commanding the Division of Cuba.

G. O. 2, APRIL 21, DIV. CUBA.

Directs officers of the Army in the Division of Cuba responsible for public animals to take measures to furnish each animal under their charge so much of the regulation allowance of forage as is necessary to keep it in good flesh. Horses and mules will be furnished with proper bedding, and will be thoroughly groomed every morning and evening.

G. O. 5, APRIL 25, 1900, D. H.

Enjoins regimental and post commanders, owing to the discontinuance of the Department of Havana on the 30th of April, 1900, to expedite as much as possible the rendering of all reports and returns for the month of April.

G. O. 6, APRIL 26, 1900, D. H.

1st Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 3d Art., is designated as the officer to act as census enumerator for all posts and stations within the geographical limits of this department.

G. O. 41, MARCH 30, 1900, M. G. P. I.

Mr. Walter G. Coleman, having been appointed Auditor for the Philippine Islands, and having reported, is assigned to the duty, to take effect April 1, 1900, relieving Capt. Albert Todd, 6th Art., the present incumbent. Capt. Todd is placed in temporary charge of the public school instruction of the Philippine Islands.

G. O. 62, MARCH 31, M. G. P. I.

Gives instructions to Collectors and Inspectors of Customs relative to submitting their estimates and requisitions.

G. O. 43, APRIL 1, M. G. P. I.

The port of Isabela, Island of Basilan, is hereby announced as open for coasting trade only.

By command of Major-Gen. Otis: M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 54, APRIL 22, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 115 of the Regulations, amended by G. O. 45, May 16, 1898, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

115. When a soldier deserts, a board of survey will be called by the regimental commander to ascertain whether he has lost or abstracted any articles of Government property, and if so, to determine the money value of the same. The value of the articles thus found to be missing will be charged against the deserter on the next muster and pay roll of his company, which will be accompanied by a copy of the board's report. A copy of so much of the proceedings as relates to the property charged on any roll will accompany the return to which the property pertains. The board will also fully investigate the circumstances attending desertion, especially the causes which induced it, and make a separate report in each case of its investigation and conclusions thereon, which will be transmitted to corps or department headquarters through intermediate channels. In case the number of officers on duty with the command is limited the summary court officer may be called upon to make this investigation and report.

By command of Major-Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIR. 231, APRIL 19, PAYM. GEN'L'S OFFICE, U. S. A.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury: No. 98. Acting hospital stewards entitled to travel-pay and extra pay (act of March 3, 1899) as such and not as privates. If retired as acting hospital stewards, entitled to 75 per cent. of pay and allowances of that grade. [We omit the text.—Ed.]

DIVISION AND DISTRICT COMMANDERS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MARCH 31.

First Division—Major-Gen. John C. Bates, commanding; Hdqrs. Calle Nosaleta, No. 33, Manila, Province of Manila, Luzon; comprises Provinces of Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Manila, Morong and Tayabas, Island of Luzon.

Second Division—Major-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding; Hdqrs. Bantaya, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon; comprises Provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Infanta, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Principe, Tarlac and Zambales, Island of Luzon.

Military District of Northwestern Luzon—Brig-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, commanding; Hdqrs. Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Luzon; comprises Provinces of Abra, Bangued, Bontoc, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Lepanto and Union, Island of Luzon.

Military District of Northeastern Luzon—Col. Charles C. Hood, 10th U. S. Inf., commanding; Hdqrs. Aparri, Province of Cagayan, Luzon; comprises Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Viscaya, Island of Luzon.

Military District of Southeastern Luzon—Brig-Gen. James M. Bell, commanding; Hdqrs. Nueva Caceres, Province of Camarines Sur, Luzon; comprises Provinces of Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur and Borsogon, Island of Luzon, and islands of Catanduanes and small adjacent islands north of the Straits of San Bernardino.

Visayan Military District—Brig-Gen. Robert P. Hughes, commanding; Hdqrs. Iloilo, Island of Panay; comprises Islands of Cebu, Leyte, Negros, Panay and Samar.

Sub-District of Cebu—Col. Edward J. McClelland, 4th Inf., U. S. V., commanding; Hdqrs. Cebu, Island of Cebu; comprises Island of Cebu.

Sub-District of Negros—Brig-Gen. James F. Smith, commanding; Hdqrs. Bacolod, island of Negros; comprises island of Negros.

Military District of Mindanao and Jolo Archipelago—Brig-Gen. William A. Kobbé, commanding; Hdqrs. Zamboanga, island of Mindanao; comprises United States Philippine Islands south of 9th parallel and west of meridian of longitude 121 degrees 50 minutes east of Greenwich.

G. O. 47, APRIL 25, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
The following batteries of artillery are designated for station at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at the Artillery School, in addition to Battery B, 2d Art., and Battery G, 4th Art., already there: Battery G, 1st Art., from Fort San Jacinto, Tex.; Battery N, 3d Art., from Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Battery N, 5th Art., from Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Battery M, 6th Art., from the Philippine Islands, and Battery B, 7th Art., from Fort Terry, N. Y. Commanding Generals of departments where these batteries are now stationed will make the necessary arrangements for their transfer to Fort Monroe so as to arrive there on or about July 1, 1900. Private soldiers of Battery M, 6th Art., who have served two years therein, will be permitted to return to the United States if they so desire, and privates with less service will be transferred by the regimental commander to batteries serving in the Philippine Islands.

CIRCULAR 11, APRIL 27, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Announces that the First National Bank of Fargo, N. D., has been designated a depository of public moneys.

G. O. 3, APRIL 20, 1900, D. COLUMBIA.
Gives instructions for the rendering of requisitions for subsistence stores.

G. O. 34, MARCH 13, 1900, M. G. P. I.
The following ports are announced as open for coasting trade only: Bongao, island of Bongao; Mati, island of Mindanao; Balamban, Danao, island of Cebu.

Provisional appointments made are as follows:
Balamban:—Capt. Edward A. Stuart, 44th Inf., Insp. of Customs and Capt. of the Port. Danao:—2d Lieut. George D. Freeman, Jr., 19th Inf., Insp. of Customs and Capt. of the Port. Isabela:—2d Lieut. J. B. Wilson, 31st Inf., Insp. of Customs, Capt. of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue.

Capt. W. E. Cabell, 31st Inf., Insp. of Customs, Capt. of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue, vice Lieut. Wilson, relieved. Zamboanga:—1st Lieut. H. W. Lindsey, 31st Inf., Collector of Customs and Capt. of the Port. 2d Lieut. H. Gibbins, 31st Inf., Collector of Internal Revenue. Jolo:—Capt. D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., Collector of Customs and Capt. of the Port. 1st Lieut. H. G. Cole, 23d Inf., Collector of Internal Revenue.

Capt. J. B. Claggett, 23d Inf., Collector of Customs and Captain of the Port, vice Capt. Devore, relieved. Siasi:—Capt. Samuel Seay, Jr., 23d Inf., Collector of Customs, Captain of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue. Davao:—1st Lieut. F. S. Lowry, 31st Inf., Inspector of Customs, Captain of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue. Mati:—1st Lieut. H. C. Preston, 31st Inf., Inspector of Customs, Captain of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue. Cottabato:—1st Lieut. W. A. Castle, 31st Inf., Inspector of Customs, Captain of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue. Bongao:—Capt. A. Cloman, 23d Inf., Inspector of Customs, Captain of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue.

G. O. 35, MARCH 15, M. G. P. I.
In addition to his present duties of General Passenger Agent, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Means, 20th Inf., is appointed General Freight Agent of the Manila and Dagupan Railway, vice 1st Lieut. John J. Halsch, 36th Inf., relieved by his own request.

G. O. 36, MARCH 20, M. G. P. I.
Brig-Gen. William A. Kobbé, U. S. V., is hereby relieved as Military Governor of the Province of Albay, Luzon, and the island of Catanduanes, and is announced as Military Governor of the District of Mindanao and Jolo archipelago—to the garrisons and troops of which district he has been duly assigned as Commanding General. Brig-Gen. James M. Bell, U. S. V., is appointed Military Governor of the Provinces of Camarines, Albay and Sorsogon, Luzon, of the island of Catanduanes, and of the small adjacent islands in the immediate vicinity of those provinces and islands which are north of the San Bernardino Straits. The district will be known and designated as the "District of Southern Luzon."

G. O. 37, MARCH 22, M. G. P. I.
The port of Tagbilaran, island of Bohol, is opened for trade. 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 4th Inf., is appointed Insp. of Customs, Capt. of Port, and the Collector of Internal Revenue.

G. O. 22, MARCH 20, D. P. AND 8th C.
Major-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., will proceed at once by such water transportation as may be furnished him to the Provinces of Camarines, Albay and Sorsogon, island of Luzon, and there take immediate supervision of all detachments of the 40th Inf., which he has already directed to be embarked on transports; will then proceed with that regiment to the northern coast of Mindanao and establish the several military stations on that coast, in accordance with directions which have been conveyed. This duty completed he will proceed direct to Zamboanga, the headquarters of the Military District of Mindanao and Jolo Archipelago, and from that point execute within the district the specific duties with which he has been charged, which, when completed, he will stand relieved from all further duties in that military district and will return to Manila. Brig-Gen. William A. Kobbé, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the district of Mindanao and Jolo Archipelago. After the movement of the 40th Inf. from the southeastern portion of Luzon the remaining troops in that section, consisting of the 45th and 47th Inf., U. S. V., Light Battery G, 3d Art., and certain detachments of Cavalry and staff organizations, will comprise a brigade of the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, to the command of which Brig-Gen. James M. Bell is assigned.

The military control of the islands of Samar and Leyte, which were temporarily placed under the command of Brig-Gen. William A. Kobbé, U. S. V., for the purpose of taking forcible possession of the same from the enemy and establishing therein the necessary garrisons, will revert to the supervision of the commanding general of the Visayan Military District, to the headquarters of which the commanding officer of the troops now occupying these islands will report for instructions.

G. O. 23, MARCH 20, D. P. AND 8th C.
Brig-Gen. Theodore Schwan, U. S. V., chief of staff, is placed in command of the 1st Division during the temporary absence from the headquarters thereof of Major-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., its permanent commander.

By command of Major-Gen. Otis.
M. BARBER, A. A. G.

COURTS MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G. O. 18, MARCH 17, 1900, D. P. AND 8th C.
Before a general court martial ordered at Manila, and of which Col. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, 41st Inf., U. S. V., was president, and 1st Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, 4th U. S. Inf., was J. A., was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Clayton J. Bailey, U. S. V.
The accused was found guilty of Charge I, Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, etc. II. Absence without leave. III. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. IV. Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The findings on Charge II were disapproved by the division commander. The sentence "To be dismissed from the service of the U. S." was approved. The specifications allege that the accused failed or neglected for 48 hours to obey an order, that he absented himself without leave for 28 hours;

with making a false statement with reference to his illegal absence from duty; with drinking with enlisted men and being noisy and boisterous; with neglecting to keep proper account of the company fund and failing to account for it.

G. O. 19, MARCH 17, D. P. AND 8th C.
Before a general court martial ordered at Paco, Manila, P. I., Feb. 21, 1900, and of which Col. William E. Birkhimer, 28th Inf., U. S. V., was president and Major Louis C. Scherer, 27th Inf., U. S. V., was J. A., 1st Lieut. Robert C. Gregg, 49th Inf., U. S. V., was found guilty of Charge I, "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Charge II, "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The sentence "To be dismissed from the service" is approved by the Department Commander, to date from March 21, 1900. The specifications allege drunkenness while in uniform, disorderly conduct, compelling a public vehicle to transport him and intimidating people with his revolver.

G. O. 20, MARCH 17, D. P. AND 8th C.
Before a general court martial which convened at Paco, Manila, P. I., February 21, 1900, and of which Col. William E. Birkhimer, 28th Inf., U. S. V., was president and Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 27th Inf., U. S. V., was J. A., was arraigned and tried Major George W. Kirkman, 49th Inf., U. S. V., and Captain, 23d U. S. Inf.

Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specification alleges that the accused, while in dress uniform of his volunteer rank, did appear in a public street, in the city of Manila, to-wit, the Escolta, in a drunken condition, and did, wantonly and without just cause or provocation, take forcible possession of a carromate, or permit a subordinate officer with him to take such possession, in spite of the remonstrances of the driver thereof, and did proceed, at a rapid pace, to the Bridge of Spain, where he abandoned said conveyance without making any compensation for the use thereof. That he did appear in the Cafe Paris in a drunken condition and did create a disturbance therein by firing off his revolver, to the danger and fright of those present in said cafe. Also in the Hotel Oriente, and create a disturbance in the bar room of said hotel by ordering and drinking liquor therein and refusing to pay for the same.

Plea—"Not guilty." Finding—"Guilty of the specifications, except the word 'carromate' substituting thereof for 'gules,' and did create a disturbance by ordering and drinking liquor therein and refusing to pay for the same." Of the charge, "Guilty."

Sentence—"To be dismissed from the service." In the foregoing case of Major George W. Kirkman, 49th Inf., U. S. V., and Captain, 23d U. S. Inf., the proceedings and findings are approved. In accordance with the provisions of the 107th Article of War the sentence is confirmed and will be duly executed. The sentence will take effect March 31, 1900, from which date Major Kirkman will cease to be an officer of the Army.

By command of Major-General Otis.

G. O. 21, MARCH 17, D. P. AND 8th C.
Before a general court martial ordered at Manila, P. I., March 5, 1900, and of which Col. Edward E. Hardin, 29th Inf., U. S. V., was president and Capt. Almon L. Farmer, 21st Inf., U. S. V., was J. A., 2d Lieut. E. B. Johnson, 49th Inf., U. S. V., charged with drunkenness on duty in violation of the 38th Article of War, was arraigned and tried. The specification alleged drunkenness while on duty as a member of a general court martial.

Sentence—"To be dismissed from the service." Confirmed.

G. O. 28, MCH. 19, 10th INF., BINALONAN, LUZON, P. I.
1. In making mention and regimental record of the meritorious work of 1st Lieut. Miller and 2d Lieut. H. A. Robichon, 13th Inf., at Urdaneta and vicinity, under recent orders of the Brigade Commander, the Colonel of the regiment extends to those officers and the men under their command his thanks and special appreciation of the duty so well performed. Forty-one stands of arms with three hundred rounds of ammunition were captured, besides the arrest of Agapito Mendoza, Inocencio Enriquez and other notorious lardners and murderers who have infested the neighborhood. The character of the work required tact and careful management, and the experience of it has produced good results.

By order of Col. Bisbee.

ARTHUR JOHNSON, Capt., 13th Inf., Adjt.

G. O. 30, MARCH 26, 13TH INF., BINALONAN, P. I.
1. The regimental commander has again the honor of recording valuable services of a detachment of Co. B, 13th Inf., under command of 2d Lieut. W. N. Hughes, Jr., 13th Inf., acting under orders from Capt. F. S. Wild, 13th Inf., near Pozorubon, on the 21st inst. Two lardners were killed, two wounded, and three other prisoners captured. The following property fell into our hands as a result of the work: Six ponies, with saddles and bridles, seventy-four pesos, one S. & W. revolver and a belt of ammunition, one bolo, one dagger, and very important papers, showing the existence of a rebellious gang in and near the town, which forearms our side of the cause and may lead to the destruction of the lardner element. It is a pleasure to compliment the officers and men engaged, in the name of the regiment.

By order of Col. Bisbee.

ARTHUR JOHNSON, Capt., 13th Inf., Adjt.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations sent to the Senate April 30, 1900.

INFANTRY ARM, U. S. A.

2d Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 6th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, March 11, 1900, vice Krauthoff, 14th Inf., appointed commissary of subsistence, who resigns his line in commission only.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Eleventh Cavalry.

1st Sergt. George Sutherland, Troop M, 11th Cav., to be 2d lieutenant, April 27, 1900, vice Burritt, promoted.

1st Sergt. Edward S. Luthi, Troop C, 11th Cav., to be 2d lieutenant, April 27, 1900, vice Keene, resigned.

33d Infantry.

2d Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 33d Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, April 10, 1900, vice White, deceased.

37th Infantry.

1st Sergt. Thomas W. Gunn, Co. K, 37th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, April 27, 1900, vice McIntyre, promoted.

39th Infantry.

Battalion Sergt. Major Henry R. Casey, 39th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, April 27, 1900, vice Dillon, honorably discharged.

Sergt. Major Archer W. Davis, 39th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, April 27, 1900, vice Vickers, honorably discharged.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

To be asst. quartermasters, U. S. V., with the rank of captain:

APRIL 30—1st Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, 2d Art., U. S. A., April 13, 1900.

John Gibbon, Jr., of Oregon, April 13, 1900.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave from May 10, 1900, to June 16, 1900, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A. (May 1, W. D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The retirement from active service of Col. Charles H. Alden, A. A. G., U. S. A., is announced. (April 25, W. D.) Col. William J. Volkmar, A. A. G., U. S. A., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from April 25, 1900, is announced. (April 25, W. D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department are ordered: Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, J. A., from further duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to Manila to relieve Major John A. Hall, J. A., who will proceed to San Francisco for duty as judge advocate of that department. (May 1, W. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Thomas H. Slaven, A. Q. M., is detailed as purchasing, issuing and disbursing officer for the bureau of civil administration pertaining to the islands. (March 20, D. P. and 8th C.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Philip Glessner, now on duty with the Copper River Expedition, Alaska, is transferred to Fort Valdez, Alaska. (April 30, W. D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Samuel V. Ham, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (April 30, W. D.)

Capt. W. C. Cannon, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty on transport Sherman, relieving Capt. J. C. Reed, A. C. S., who is assigned on the transport Pennsylvania. (March 14, D. P. and 8th C.)

Capt. D. E. McCarthy, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will give to Lieut. Chambliss, 8th Inf., any aid or assistance he may require en route to New York, he being on sick report, and traveling to the United States under advice of the Medical Department. (April 18, D. Cuba.)

Par. 21, S. O. 84, April 10, 1900, W. D., relating to Major William H. Miller, Q. M., U. S. V., is revoked. (May 1, W. D.)

Par. 21, S. O. 57, April 13, 1900, W. D., relating to Major George S. Cartwright, Q. M., U. S. V., is revoked. (May 1, W. D.)

Major George S. Cartwright, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty as chief Q. M., Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio. (May 1, W. D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Major W. J. White, Q. M., U. S. V., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (April 25, D. Cuba.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary-Sergt. Richard Weege, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Indang, Province of Cavite, Luzon. (March 27, D. P. and 8th C.)

Commissary-Sergt. Joseph Froelich, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. U. S. troops on board transport Rosecrans, on date of sailing, for temporary duty during the voyage to Port Valdez for duty. (April 16, D. Alaska.)

Commissary-Sergt. Henry H. Alles, U. S. A., will report to the Chief Commissary at Seattle for temporary duty in his office. (April 16, D. Alaska.)

Commissary-Sergt. Francis B. Cornell will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty on transport Rosecrans. (April 20, D. Cal.)

Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., A. C. S., is honorably discharged from the volunteer service, to take effect May 15, 1900. (April 30, W. D.)

So much of par. 25, S. O. 95, April 23, 1900, W. D., as relates to Commissary Sergeant Isidore Crone, Boise Barracks, Idaho, is revoked. (May 1, W. D.)

Commissary Sergeant William H. Jamison (appointed April 28, 1900, from quartermaster sergeant, Battery D, 3d Art.), San Diego Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Fort Sherman, Idaho, to relieve Commissary Sergeant Isidore Crone, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (May 1, W. D.)

Com. Sergt. George H. Rathgeber, 7th Cav.; Com. Sergt. Francis C. DeCaembroot, 1st Inf.; 1st Sergt. M. E. Riepe, Co. H, 1st Inf., and Com. Sergt. Gustave Schupp, 8th Inf., will report at Columbia Barracks for examination to determine their qualifications for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (March 27, P. H. and P. D. R.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days, with authority to visit the U. S. is granted A. A. Surg. D. C. Cooney, U. S. A. (April 19, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Malone Duggan will return to his proper station, Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (April 27, D. T.)

Hospital Steward Martin Rose, now at Fort Wadsworth, New York, is transferred to Fort Yates, North Dakota. (April 28, W. D.)

Par. 12, S. O. 93, April 20, 1900, W. D., relating to A. A. Surg. Harrison W. Stuckey, U. S. A., is revoked. (April 27, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Benjamin B. Warriner, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Fremont, S. C., to relieve A. A. Surg. James A. Alexander, U. S. A., who will proceed to New York City for further orders. (April 27, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. James F. Arwine, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with troops on transport Rosecrans during the voyage of that vessel to Port Valdez, Alaska, and upon arrival at Port Valdez will take station at that post. (April 19, D. Alaska.)

Hospital Steward Clinton F. Henderson will proceed on the Rosecrans to Port Valdez, Alaska. (April 22, D. Alaska.)

Acting Hospital Stewards Fred Southard and W. L. Powell will proceed on transport Rosecrans to Port Valdez, Alaska for duty. (April 21, D. Alaska.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Edgar, Jr., asst. surg., U. S. A., is assigned to and will report for temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (April 19, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Eugene C. Webb will be sent to Fort McCowell, Angel Island, Cal., for duty. (April 19, D. Cal.)

Major Charles L. Helmann, surg., U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty in San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (April 20, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. W. B. McLaughlin will report to the Chief Sanitary officer of the Department for duty. (April 23, D. H.)

Acting Hospital Steward Frank O. Rose will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty at the post hospital. (April 19, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. James T. Arwine, U. S. A., will proceed to Seattle, Wash. (April 18, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Aristides Agramonte, U. S. A., is assigned for duty in charge of the Department Laboratory. (April 25, D. H.)

A. A. Surg. W. N. Bispham will report to the Chief Sanitary officer Dept. of Havana for assignment. (April 24, D. H.)

Hospital Steward Michael Denning and Acting Hospital Steward John Baigent will report at Garrison of Matanzas for duty; Hospital Steward Stuart G. Gibboney will report to the Chief Surgeon of the Department for duty in his office, and Acting Hospital Steward William S. Naylor will proceed to Calbarien, Cuba, for duty. (April 20, D. M. and 8th C.)

A. A. Surg. F. McCallum will report to the commanding general, 1st Division, for duty, and Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, U. S. A., will report in person to Brig-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. V., commanding general, 2d Division, for temporary duty as brigade surg., 4th brigade. (March 25, D. P. and 8th C.)

The following changes of stations and duties of enlisted men in the Hospital Corps is announced: Acting Hospital Steward Harry Meade will report to the C. O., 22d Inf., relieving Acting Hospital Steward Gustave Fontayne, who will report at Corregidor Island for duty; Acting Hospital Steward William Vogt will report to the Chief Surgeon, 2d Division, for duty in his office; Acting Hospital Steward Gustav E. Leibrecht will report to the attending surgeon of the enlisted men sick in quarters whose organizations are in the field, at Estado Mayor, Manila. (March 25, D. P. and 8th C.)

Hospital Steward John C. Blake from duty at Hospital No. 3 to brigade hospital, Bacoor, Province of Cavite, Luzon, for duty. (March 21, D. P. and 8th C.)

Acting Hospital Steward Hubert F. Pierce to duty at Orion, Province of Batavia, Luzon. (March 21, D. P. and 8th C.)

Major Willard S. H. Matthews, surgeon, U. S. V., is announced as attending surg. and examiner of recruits in St. Paul, Minn. (April 21, D. D.)

The following changes of stations and duties of medical officers are announced: Major Eugene L. Swift, surg., from duty with the 35th Inf., to duty in Military District in Northeastern Luzon, Aparri, Province of

Cagayan, as chief surgeon; 1st Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, surg., U. S. A., from duty on the hospital ship Relief, and will report to C. O. 16th Inf., Aparri, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg., who will report to Santa Mesa Hospital for duty. (March 12, D. P. and S. C.)

A. A. Surg. Clarence A. Warwick, U. S. A., will report to Santa Mesa Hospital for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. James B. Hall, who will report for duty with detachment of 25th Inf. at Botolan, Province of Zambales, relieving 1st Lieut. John Carling, asst. surg., 35th Inf., who will join regiment. (March 12, D. P. and S. C.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., is granted A. A. Surg. William H. I. O'Malley, U. S. A. (March 26, D. P. and S. C.)

A. A. Surg. Randall C. Stoney, U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty. (April 23, W. D.)

Hospital Steward Daniel B. Miller, St. Francis Barracks, Florida, is transferred to Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., to relieve Acting Hospital Steward William Kirschenbauer, who will be sent to Fort Bayard, New Mexico. (April 30, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward Arthur P. Brown will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (April 17, D. Cal.)

Capt. Edward Everts, asst. surg., U. S. A., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of surgeon with the rank of major, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from April 28, 1900. (April 30, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. August von Clossman, U. S. A., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (April 23, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. H. Eugene Allen, U. S. A., will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for duty. (April 23, W. D.)

Major Robert J. Gibson, surgeon, U. S. A., is relieved from duty as C. O. of the Army hospital ship Missouri, and will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, San Francisco, for temporary duty. (April 23, W. D.)

Hospital Steward William Roberts is transferred to Key West Barracks, Florida, to relieve Acting Hospital Steward Samuel S. Snarr, who will be sent to Fort Barrancas, Florida. (April 30, W. D.)

The following assignments and changes of stations are announced: A. A. Surgs. William H. Oates and Charles W. Thorp, U. S. A., convalescents, to report to C. O. transport Pennsylvania, for temporary duty on her trip through the southern part of the archipelago and return; A. A. Surg. Charles W. R. von Radesky to report to the acting medical purveyor, Manila, for duty; A. A. Surg. Robert H. Zauner to report to the C. O., Bureau of Albay, Luzon, relieving 1st Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, asst. surg., who will report to C. O. 20th Inf. for duty. (March 21, D. P. and S. C.)

The following changes of A. A. Surgs. are ordered: Louis A. Thompson from temporary duty at Norzagaray, Province of Bulacan, Luzon, to Malibuto, Leyte, for duty in the southern part of that island. The following will report at the stations indicated: Palmer H. Lyon, to Orani, Province of Batangas, Luzon, for duty with Macabebe scouts; William O. Davies and Harry C. Smith, to Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, for duty with troops going to new stations in the province of Zambales; Edwin G. Shattuck, to Carigara, and Walter K. Beatty, to Ormoc, Leyte, for duty in the northern and western parts of that island, respectively. (March 28, D. P. and S. C.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut.-Col. R. M. O'Reilly, Dept. Surg. Gen. (Fort Monroe, April 24.)

A. A. Surg. Louis A. Thompson, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Norzagaray, Province of Bulacan, Luzon, for temporary duty, pending the arrival of 1st Lieut. John Carling, asst. surg., 35th Inf., under orders to join his regiment at that station. (March 24, D. P. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. Henry E. Wetherill, asst. surg., will report to the C. O., Paete, and A. A. Surg. John J. Byrne, U. S. A., to the C. O., Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Luzon, for temporary duty. (March 27, D. P. and S. C.)

Hospital Steward Charles W. R. von Radesky, U. S. A., will be discharged from the service of the United States to enable him to accept a contract as A. A. Surg., U. S. A. (March 12, D. P. and S. C.)

The following assignments and changes of stations are announced: Capt. William J. Wakeman, asst. surg., to report at Santa Mesa Hospital for duty. Capt. Robert Burns, asst. surg., 49th Inf., to report to C. O., Military District of Northeastern Luzon, for duty. A. A. Surg. Arlington Pond is assigned to duty attending all enlisted men sick in quarters in Manila, whose assignments are in the field, relieving A. A. Surg. Stanley M. Stuart, who will report to the chief surgeon for instructions. The following acting assistant surgeons will report in person as indicated for duty: Charles D. Noble, at Sorsogon, Province of Albay, Luzon; Robert A. Anderson and Gordon B. Meldrum, at Sub-District of Leyte, at Tacloban, Island of Leyte. (March 17, D. P. and S. C.)

Major William C. Gorgas, surg., is relieved as chief surgeon, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, and will report to the commanding general, Division of Cuba, for duty. (May 1, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Charles Bruning, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (May 1, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Hedley V. Tweedie, U. S. A., will proceed to Seattle, Washington, for duty at Fort Egbert, Alaska. (May 1, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. T. G. Holmes, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco to accompany the Battalion 14th Inf. from that point to Fort Wayne, Mich., and return with the companies of the 7th Inf. from the latter post to Vancouver Barracks, thence to accompany Co. B, 24th Inf., on its change of station to Fort Wright, Wash. (April 25, D. Cal.)

So much of par. 23, S. O. 90, April 27, 1900, W. D., as directs A. A. Surg. James A. Alexander to proceed to New York City, N. Y., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Tampa, Fla. (May 2, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. James A. Alexander will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (May 2, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Roger Post Ames is assigned to Columbia Barracks for duty. (April 11, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

Acting Hospital Steward Arthur Entroppe will report at San Juan, Porto Rico, for duty. (May 2, W. D.)

Major W. B. Davis, Surgeon, and Lieut. T. J. Kirkpatrick, Asst. Surgeon, are detailed members of board for examination for appointment as Veterinarians. (Fort Myer, May 1.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Francis L. Payson, paymaster, U. S. A., and Major Joseph S. Wilkins, additional paymaster, U. S. V., are assigned to temporary duty in the Department of California, with station in San Francisco. (April 18, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Major Francis S. Dodge, paymaster, U. S. A., is extended one month. (April 28, W. D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Bradner D. Slaughter, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., St. Louis, Missouri. (April 20, D. M.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. Frank C. Boggs, C. E., U. S. A., is relieved from further duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Thomas H. Rees, U. S. A., to take effect June 1, 1900, and will proceed from Tampa, Florida, to Fort Totten, New York, for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the U. S. Engineer School. (April 27, W. D.)

Major John Mills, C. E., is relieved from further duty at Fort Totten, New York, to take effect May 5, 1900, and will take temporary station in New York City, until the time for his departure for Europe, June 28, 1900. (April 27, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles S. Smith, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., on business pertaining to the manufacture of cannon primers. (April 27, W. D.)

Major Charles Shaler, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to the Niles Tool Company's works, Hamilton, Ohio,

on business pertaining to the inspection of the Emory gun carriage. (April 27, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.

The sick leave granted Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U. S. A., is extended two months. (April 23, W. D.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Post Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, U. S. A. (March 21, D. P. and S. C.)

Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, U. S. A., will, on the expiration of his present leave, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (April 30, W. D.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Post Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U. S. A. (March 15, D. P. and S. C.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

2D CAVALRY-COL. HENRY E. NOYES

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav. (April 21, D. M. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., aid-de-camp, is detailed for temporary duty at Chicago, to act as adjutant-general of the department during the absence of Col. Thomas F. Barr, assistant judge advocate general, U. S. A. (April 25, D. L.)

3D CAVALRY-COL. WIRT DAVIS.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav., is further extended two months. (April 23, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY-COL. CAMILLO C. CARR.

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. J. B. Erwin, 4th Cav., to take effect in U. S. and to apply for extension of one month. (March 12, D. P. and S. C.)

Troop E, 4th U. S. Cav., at Bautista, and Troop L, at Passay Barracks, will exchange stations; movement to commence not later than April 3, 1900, and be made by rail; E Troop to remain at Bautista until arrival of L Troop and use its transportation to Manila en route to Passay. (March 23, D. P. and S. C.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 4th Cav. (April 30, W. D.)

The following changes of stations of troops of the 4th U. S. Cav. are ordered: Troop E, stationed at Bautista, and Troop L, stationed at Calocan, will exchange stations. A troop of the regiment stationed at Passay barracks will march to Calocan to remain until the arrival of Troop E at that point, when it will return to Passay barracks. Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., is assigned to station at Bautista. (March 27, D. P. and S. C.)

Par. 4, S. O. 67, these headquarters, is amended to assign 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 4th U. S. Cav., to duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Tartar on her return trip to the United States, relieving 1st Lieut. David P. Cordray, 17th Inf., and upon being relieved Lieut. Cordray will comply with the provisions of par. 2, S. O. 39, from these headquarters. Upon arrival at San Francisco Lieut. Davis will report for orders to return to Manila. (March 12, D. P. and S. C.)

5TH CAVALRY-COL. WM. A. RAFFERTY.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1900, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., 5th Cav., military attache. (April 30, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY-COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav., is extended four days. (April 16, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

1st Lieut. C. H. Conrad, Jr., 7th Cav., is appointed assistant disbursing officer of insular funds in the Province of Pinar del Rio. (April 9, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

2d Lieut. C. R. Day, 7th Cav., is detailed on temporary special duty at Quemados. (March 17, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

9TH CAVALRY-COL. THOS. MCGREGOR.

The following promotions and appointments of non-commissioned officers are made in Troop M, 9th Cav., to date April 23, 1900, viz.: To be Sergt.-Corporal, Allen Watkins, vice Burgess, discharged. To be Corporal, Lance Corporal, Thomas A. Boyd, vice Watkins, promoted.

10TH CAVALRY-COL. S. M. WHITESIDE.

2d Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, 10th Cav., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for temporary duty, on the completion of which he will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty. (April 25, D. T.)

Capt. Levi P. Hunt, 10th Cav., is assigned to recruiting duty, and will proceed to No. 32 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., and relieve Major Samuel L. Woodward, 1st Cav., who will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (May 2, W. D.)

11TH CAVALRY, U. S. V.-COL. JAS. LOCKETT.

2d Lieut. Charles L. Ballard, 11th Cav., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect May, 1900. (April 27, W. D.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Alexander C. McKeivry, (March 14, D. P. and S. C.)

Major George D. De Shon, surg., 11th Cav., is assigned to duty as Q. M. C. S. and disbursing officer of the hospital ship Relief, relieving Capt. George Le R. Irwin, M. M., who will report to the commanding general, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, for duty as quartermaster. (March 19, D. P. and S. C.)

2D ARTILLERY-COL. WM. L. HASKIN.

1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., is detailed for duty as adjutant and ordnance officer of the Light Art. Battalion and support, Fort Riley, Kas. (April 27, W. D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art. (March 30, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

2D ARTILLERY-COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.

Battery K, 2d Art., is relieved from duty with the 1st Division and assigned to duty with the Separate Brigade, Provost Guard, Manila. (March 26, D. P. and S. C.)

4TH ARTILLERY-COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. H. J. Hatch, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Banks for temporary duty. During his absence his duties will be performed by Capt. E. T. Brown. (Fort Warren, April 30.)

1st Lieut. John R. Proctor, Jr., from Siege Battery K to Battery L; 2d Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, from Battery L to Siege Battery K. (April 27, W. D.)

Corp. E. G. Gates, C, 6th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. J. C. Campbell, B, 5th Art., is detached in the Ordnance Dept. (Fort Wadsworth, April 27.)

6TH ARTILLERY-COL. EDW. B. WILLISTON.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. John E. Cree, 6th Art. (March 24, D. P. and S. C.)

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Frederick Marsh, 6th Art. (March 15, D. P. and S. C.)

The following transfers in the 6th Art. are made: Capt. Charles W. Foster, from Battery M to Light Battery G; Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, from Light Battery G to Battery M. (April 30, W. D.)

7TH ARTILLERY-COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Peter C. Hains, Jr., 7th Art. (April 23, D. E.)

Major J. P. Story, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and carry out special instructions. (May 1, D. E.)

1st Lieut. A. S. Conklin, 7th Art., is detached exchange officer, 1st Lieut. E. L. Benton is detached police officer. (Washington Barracks, April 24.)

The funeral of the late Corp. W. M. Fitzpatrick, band, 7th Art., took place at Fort Adams, April 27, with military honors, Lieut. S. C. Vestal being in charge.

1ST INFANTRY-COL. A. A. HARBACH.

2d Lieut. William K. McCue, 1st Inf., will report before Examining Board at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, for examination for promotion. (March 27, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

Capt. Everett E. Benham, 1st Inf., will join his proper station, Guanajay, Cuba. (April 26, D. C.)

2D INFANTRY-COL. JOHN C. BATES.

The following transfers are made in the 2d Inf.: 1st Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, from Co. F to Co. D; 1st Lieut. George DeG. Catlin, from Co. D to F. (April 30, W. D.)

3D INFANTRY-COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

1st Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, 3d Inf., is ordered to report in person to Major-Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. Vols., president of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination. (April 27, W. D.)

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Fleider M. M. Beall, adjutant, 3d U. S. Inf. (March 12, D. P. and S. C.)

4TH INFANTRY-COL. ROBT. H. HALL.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf. (March 14, D. P. and S. C.)

Capt. Warren H. Cowles, 4th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Athenian on her voyage to San Francisco, Cal., and return to Manila. (March 15, D. P. and S. C.)

2d Lieut. Henry N. Way, 4th Inf., will report to the commanding general, U. S. Troops, Northwestern Luzon, Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, for duty with Lowe's Scouts. (March 19, D. P. and S. C.)

6TH INFANTRY-COL. CHAS. W. MINER.

2d Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 6th Inf., will report to Lieut. William S. Scott, 4th Inf., president of the examining board, for examination. (March 27, D. P. and S. C.)

7TH INFANTRY-COL. LOYD WHEATON.

Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and join his company. (April 30, W. D.)

Co. G, 7th Inf., will proceed on transport Rosecrans to Fort Valdes, Alaska, and take station at that point. (April 22, D. Alaska.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, 7th Inf. (May 1, W. D.)

The following transfers are made in the 7th Inf.: 2d Lieut. Clement A. Trott, from Co. A to D; 2d Lieut. Knud Knudson, from Co. D to A. (May 2, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY-COL. GEO. M. RANDALL.

So much of par. 14, S. O. 83 April 9, 1900, W. D., as directs 1st Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, 8th Inf., to join his company is revoked. (April 27, W. D.)

Lieut. N. R. Chambliss, 8th Inf., will proceed to New York City, New York, for further orders. (April 18, D. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, 8th Inf., is detailed as acting judge advocate of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. (April 27, W. D.)

1st Lieut. J. F. Janda, 8th Inf., is detailed on temporary special duty at Quemados, Cuba, in settling the municipal deficits in the Province of Havana. (April 8, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

9TH INFANTRY-COL. EMERSON H. LISCUM.

Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th Inf., will proceed to Buffalo, New York, to represent the War Department as a member of the board of management of the Government exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. (April 27, W. D.)

Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 17, D. P. and S. C.)

Lieut.-Col. Coolidge, 9th Inf., in General Orders dated Tarlac, March 11, 1900, in referring to the death of 1st Lieut. Edgar P. Koehler, Battalion Adjutant, 9th U. S. Inf., at Tinuba, near Tarlac, P. I., on March 4, 1900, says: "As Provost Marshal of Tarlac he had performed most energetic and efficient service, and, on the day before he was killed, had obtained information which led to sending a command to the Barrio Tinuba, about six miles northwest of Tarlac, for the purpose of searching for insurgent arms in that vicinity. He himself proceeded to Tinuba early the following morning, March 4, and upon his arrival the search for arms began. The insurgent soldiers having been pointed out to him, he, with another officer, proceeded under the guidance of one of them toward a wood where arms were said to be concealed. Although wary and suspicious of treachery, he did not hesitate to expose himself, even recklessly, if by so doing he could accomplish the object of the expedition. The guide induced him to penetrate a little distance into the wood, when a volley from concealed enemies was fired at close range and he fell with his face to the foe. His death occurred in less than an hour, without recovering consciousness. Lieut. Koehler was distinguished for his bravery in action, his energy, activity and capability in field service of every nature, his intelligent and earnest attention to all the duties of his office and his kind-heartedness and thoughtfulness for his fellow officers, the enlisted men of his command, and any other persons who came under his charge. His whole career was characterized by able service, not the least of which was that upon which he was engaged in the last few weeks of his life as Provost Marshal of Tarlac. In his death the regiment loses one of its best officers and his comrades part with one of their truest friends."

10TH INFANTRY-COL. EZRA P. EBERS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Macnab, 10th Inf., is extended ten days. (March 28, D. P. and S. C.)

11TH INFANTRY-COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., to take effect after his relief from duty as collector of customs at Mayaguez, Porto Rico. (April 23, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY-COL. C. MCKIBBIN.

Sick leave for one month and 15 days, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, 12th Inf. (March 19, D. P. and S. C.)

13TH INFANTRY-COL. WM. H. BISBEE.

2d Lieut. Clifton C. Kinney, 13th Inf., will report to Major William Quinton, 14th Inf., president of the examining board, for examination by the board. (March 27, D. P. and S. C.)

14TH INFANTRY-COL. AARON S. DAGGETT.

The following transfers of officers are made in the 14th Inf.: Capt. Frank F. Eastman, from Co. A to K; Capt. Armand L. Lasseigne, from Co. K to A; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Krauthoff, from Co. D to K; 1st Lieut. Perry L. Miles, from Co. I to A; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Allen, from Co. B to L; 1st Lieut. Patrick H. Mulloy, from Co. A to H; 1st Lieut. William C. Geiger, from Co. H to F; 2d Lieut. Albert N. McClure, from Co. A to G; and 2d Lieut. William S. Sinclair, from Co. C to K. The Home Battalion of the regiment ordered home from Manila is composed of Cos. A, B, C and D. (March 21, D. P. and S. C.)

The Home Battalion, 14th Inf., landed in San Francisco April 30, en route to stations in the U. S.

15TH INFANTRY-COL. EDW. MOALE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John K. Moore, 15th Inf., is extended one month. (April 30, W. D.)

1st Lieut. J. M. Palmer, 15th Inf., is detailed officer in charge of General Mess. (Plattsburg Bks. April 27.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. E. M. Reese, 15th Inf. (Plattsburg Bks. April 27.)

Capt. W. T. May, 15th Inf., will proceed to Watertown, N. Y., on public business. (Madison Bks. April 28.)

Capt. E. Wittenmyer, 15th Inf., is detailed Q. M. temporarily. (Plattsburg Barracks, May 2.)

15TH INFANTRY-COL. CHARLES C. HOOD.

Capt. Beaumont B. Buck, 15th Inf., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., not later than May 5, 1900, for the

(Army continued on page 851.)

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WHO SHOULD CONTROL ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" publishes a story sent from Gibraltar by a correspondent on board the transport Sumner, who charges that "Fitted out as an ocean queen at the stupendous cost of \$800,000 she has turned out to be a failure as a troop ship, and appears to be about the worst soldier carrying ship in the service of the United States." The ship is described as being badly arranged, not possessed of adequate facilities for supplying the needs of the soldiers aboard and so overcrowded that there is no opportunity for proper exercise for the 650 enlisted men and 46 officers on board. The bathing facilities are inadequate, and leaking steam and water pipes add to the general discomfort. Scarcity of food and poor cooking utensils are said to have resulted in a concerted complaint by all the acting first sergeants to their company commanders. An investigation followed and larger issue was made.

This correspondent states, however, that there has been very little sickness on board, none of a serious nature except one case of pneumonia. This would indicate that conditions cannot be very bad, and that possibly there is no more ground for complaint than can be found among any body of men confined to narrow quarters for any length of time. The Sumner does not appear to be so well adapted for service as a troop ship as she was expected to be. This fact was discovered by the Secretary of War when he visited her just before her departure. She was accordingly held until some changes could be made in her and the number of troops assigned to the vessel was reduced. It would appear that more attention was paid to display in fitting her up than to comfort, at least to the comfort of the enlisted men.

Naval officers were very critical in their comments on the Sumner when she was being fitted up at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Indeed, the Navy are disposed to be critical on the whole plan of sending troops to sea on vessels controlled by Army officers, and they favor the English system of Naval control, but at the same time it should be remembered that the English system is severely criticised by Army officers in Her Majesty's service. Among these is Lord Wolsley, who says: "Under existing regulations the transportation of troops by sea is entirely subject to Admiralty control, a system which most soldiers who have had experience in war think a very bad one."

In a work entitled "On the Queen's Service" the author who has served in the British Army in many parts of the world says: "The officers and crew on the troopships come from the Royal Navy, and take care to impress this on the troops who happen to be traveling under their charge. So deeply imbued are they with a sense of the dignity and importance of their positions that the unfortunate soldier on such occasions comes to regard himself as the most favored of mortals in their condescending to take him at all." He complains of the great amount of work the naval officers and their men demand of the soldier passenger, who is kept constantly engaged throughout the day in swabbing decks, shifting ashes, etc.

There is no question that our Army is equally opposed to having the matter of transporting troops by sea put under the control of the Navy. An officer who has had exceptional opportunities for observation says concerning the matter of transporting troops by sea: "I know a lot of good men thought we should never try to run it in the Army but that we should get our brethren of the Navy to take the job for us, but that was a year and more ago. I think the Journal should give the Army credit for what has been done in organizing and fitting, etc. A better lot of ships for the movement of men than any government ever owned or used is now owned and run by our Army. Irrespective of what men thought the best plan the Army ought to have credit for this."

As to the transportation of horses this officer says: "The truth is that the transportation of horses is a very difficult business and one in which the results, no matter what your precautions may be, are going always to depend much on the weather you have—on your luck then. In heavy weather which continues long enough the animals are going to be pounded and pounded until they are injured and no power on earth can prevent it entirely. The comparison of mistakes I know does not prove anything, but still it will show that even in the best regulated families they must come and that the Army has not an undue share even in the seafaring trade."

"Charleston lost with all stores and fittings Nov. 7, '90, reef on an uncharted coast, Luzon. Brooklyn just after repairs run aground seriously damaged, Governors Island, in broad daylight last fall. Army transport Morgan City on reef, coast Japan, Sept. 8, '90—lost ship and stores. Army transport Hooker (table) on reef near Manila."

"The Mistress of the Seas also has trouble in handling her transports, especially with horses on board. Some of the principal troubles they have had in the present war are:

"Last June they started to send Gen. White out three batteries as a re-enforcement; the transports broke down and they never reached him. Ships were Zagathla and Zibenghla."

"Rapidan put out with horses last fall and had to come back at once. Ran into high seas and smashed a lot of horses."

"9th Lancers, going from Durban to the Cape after having come the long way from home all right, lost over 100 horses. Ran into big blow which rolled the ship from side to side. Part of Inskillings transport broke down at St. Vincent. Three weeks delay. 12th Lancers lost a lot of horses on account of running into a blow. 10th Hussars, ship Ismore, they had to run the outfit ashore; lost most all the horses; lost guns of horse battery on board too; lost stores, etc."

"I know that these accidents do not show that the movement (which all think has been splendidly done) of the troops to Africa was all a botch and all that; but they do show even when our Naval brethren run the transports that accidents happen—that's all."

"We have our little scandals—the one about the backing and scraping in connection with the departure of the Sumner last week was almost the worst, because so avoidable, but many think these can be avoided or reduced to a harmless degree rather by less centralization within the quartermaster's department itself than by damming the whole of the very good work it has done and is doing in this line."

"If you look at the plan of the few government owned transports the English have you will see the sort of thing that we fear from Naval control. 6, 7, 8 or 10 cabins on the starboard side and on the upper deck all marked 'Naval officer,' 'Naval officer.' On this deck at the tail end of the 'off' side you will find one little cabin marked 'general officer with troops' or something like that. All the rest of the Army officers go down below! The transport business is not a man-o-war business at all, but a purely peaceful freight and passenger business, and if we are to be hauled and bossed by the Navy I don't know how long it will continue to be a peaceful business."

It is natural and inevitable that officers of the Army should object to being deprived of their prerogatives at sea and under Naval control. They had some experience of this on men-o-war during the Spanish war, and they did not like it at all. Discipline and everything else that is involved in rank is then taken from them at sea under such circumstances.

But the sea will always be the sea. Gentle and enticing in its calmer moments it is remorseless in its wrath, and there are moments at sea when even the coolest judgment and the most exact nautical training are insufficient to deal with the angry elements, and any division of responsibility or control at such moments may be fatal. We cannot forget the personal experience of being run ashore on Hatteras outer shoal one rough night in a steamer carrying a thousand troops, and how thankful we have been ever since to the kind Providence which had placed an old sailor, then a captain in the Army, in control of the troops that night. The wise action his sailor instinct prompted him to take was one of the causes contributing to our escape from an extra hazardous situation.

The arbitrary authority exercised by a Naval officer on his quarter deck was illustrated in the case of a clerk at Army headquarters who made himself obnoxious to the Naval officer commanding by his persisting in sleeping on the dining table. He was finally informed that if he insisted upon continuing this practise he would be sent ashore in a boat at the nearest available point and landed on the beach with the privilege of returning to Washington by the shortest traveled route. Not even the Major-General Commanding would have been able to save him from this fate.

The Army appear to have in mind the fable of the camel who repaid the hospitality shown by the Arab by finally taking entire possession of his premises. Still in asking what they do Navy officers are simply following the precedent of foreign services. In Russia the entire coast defense is in the hands of the Navy, and in France they divide it with the Army. Two Russian ports are commanded by Vice-Admirals, five by Rear-Admirals, and others by Naval Captains. Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort and Toulon in France are governed by maritime prefects with the rank of Vice-Admiral. They have control of land and sea forces and defensive works of every kind. A captain in the Navy has charge of the submarine defenses and the torpedo boats for the protection of the coast.

When it comes to a dispute between Navy and Army as to their respective prerogatives there seems to be nothing left for us except to form a ring and see fair play.

THE REORGANIZATION BILL.

Although there is little doubt that the majority of the officers of the Regular Army are heartily in favor of the Army reorganization bill as it has been reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and would like to see it pass this Congress, there are, on the other hand, some members of the staff, who are opposed to those sections of the measure which provide for a detail staff. As will be remembered the bill in the new and better form will not, in any manner, affect the standing or duties of those officers who now hold staff assignments, and hence the opposition which has recently developed cannot be said to be due to personal interest. The arguments made by the officers who do not believe that a detail staff system would be to the advantage of the Army are based, for the most part, upon the plea that this being an age of specialization, it must follow, as a natural sequence, that specialization in the Army as in other professions should be encouraged. Undoubtedly some staff officers wish to perpetuate the staff and feel that any measure looking to a break in the staff organization would eventually operate to the disadvantage of the service.

It has been suggested by officers now holding staff appointments that the following, if adopted, would surely be to the betterment of the present staff organization and would as certainly be better than the system of detail:

"That hereafter all appointments to the lowest grades of officers in the Judge Advocate's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Pay Department and the Signal Corps shall be made by selection from officers of the line of the Army and from grades next below those to which the appointments are to be made: Provided, that no person shall be appointed under the provisions of this section in any of the departments or in the corps aforesaid until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination by a board composed of three officers of the department or corps in which the vacancy to be filled exists, said examination to be of such a character as shall be prescribed by the President: Provided, further, That all officers who shall have evinced marked ability in the discharge of the duties of regimental or post quartermaster, regimental or post commissary of subsistence or acting judge advocate of a military division or department, and whose efficiency shall have been reported to the War Department by their commanding officers, shall be entitled to compete at examinations to be held for the purpose of filling vacancies occurring in the departments in the performance of the duties to which said officers shall have shown marked ability: And provided further, That no person shall be appointed to any of the departments named in this section who is above the maximum limit of age, and said limit shall be 35 years for the quartermaster's and subsistence departments, 40 years for the pay department and the Judge Advocate General's department, and 28 years for the Signal corps."

As stated in the issue of the Army and Navy Journal of April 28, there seems to be at the present time little chance of the reorganization bill in any form ever reaching a vote in the House. It may be, however,—and much depends upon the Army itself—that the bill will be pushed through, notwithstanding the fact that its discussion in the House will be the signal for outbursts from the anti-expansionists. Naturally, the success of the bill depends greatly upon the Secretary of War, who was its original advocate and is therefore much interested in seeing it passed. Mr. Root has not lost interest in the measure even though it has been changed to such a great extent from its original form and he may be depended upon to do all in his power to obtain favorable legislation during the present session.

The Secretary of War is far-seeing, and has not forgotten the officers of the volunteer's service now serving their country in the Philippine Islands. Next year there will have to be some means taken to provide a larger and stronger permanent establishment of the Army, and in case Congress agrees to make a material increase, those volunteers who have shown an especial aptitude for military life will be given a chance to get in the regular establishment. Mr. Root's administration has inaugurated an entirely new era as far as the Army is concerned, and he hopes in the end to provide a regular army, which, in size and in personnel, will be capable of adequately looking after the interests, both foreign and domestic, of this country. The Secretary has our support in this, as we believe he is working along the lines best suited to relieve the urgent necessities relative to the military of the United States.

SIGNAL CORPS WORK IN LUZON.

Since the active operations began in October last the Signal Corps has rigged up more than a thousand miles of lines, and would have had much more to do if it had not been for the involuntary assistance rendered by the insurgents themselves in leaving uninjured several hundred miles of line formerly built by the Spaniards and later used by the rebels. Previous to Gen. Lawton's campaign up the Rio Grande last October and the subsequent routing of the insurgent government at Tarlac by Gen. MacArthur there were barely 250 miles of telegraph lines in operation under the Americans. Capt. Russel was in charge of the Signal Corps detachment that accompanied Gen. Lawton on his muddy tour through the Nueva Ecija country and along the mountains to head off Aguinaldo, and it was by great exertions on the part of him and his men that Gen. Lawton was able to keep in touch with Manila. The supply of insulated wire ran out and it was necessary to lay bare wire for miles through the swamps and over which the column had to pass. By the aid of the little instrument called the buzzer it was possible to send and receive faint messages over this wire.

By means of the buzzer some wonderful feats have been accomplished in telegraphing over country where the wire has even lain in mud and water, and Signal Corps men in one instance were able to carry communication past a break where the ends of the wire rested on the ground a foot apart. The buzzer recorded very faintly, but the message could be made out.

Several telephone instruments have been furnished to the Signal Corps and in many places they are in use. In the vicinity of Calamba the garrisons are able to telephone in a rude way, as well as telegraph over the same line. Where the buzzer is used as a transmitter it is impossible to signal by ringing. The operators obviate this difficulty by listening in at stated intervals, say on the even-half hour.

The Signal Corps of Luzon, consisting of two companies, barely one hundred men in each, are distributed

in the district south of Manila among sixty-five telegraph offices and in the district to the north they are taking care of many more. In addition to erecting lines and operating them they have constantly to mend breaks where the rebels cut the wires and this often involves fighting. So the Signal Corps men are kept busy and have plenty of adventures as well.

Where a telegraph line extends along a highway bordered by native huts it is customary for the Signal Corps men to explain to the inhabitants that the line must not be injured under penalty of having their houses burned. Very few instances, says the New York "Sun," are known where natives have disregarded this warning.

The business handled at the central office in Manila in one day is enormous, and the average number of messages is 5,500. As the average length of these messages is thirty words, this would therefore probably equal 11,000 Western Union messages, since the latter seldom exceed fifteen words. The fact that the use of the military telegraph line is free makes each message of more than usual length. An officer is apt to begin a telegraphic request with "If you can possibly find it convenient—" or "Convey my compliments to so-and-so" and thus employs twice the number of words he would employ if he were paying for the message out of his pocket.

The Signal Service in the Philippines is under the direction of Capt. Allen. The two companies in Luzon are commanded by Capt. Russel and Capt. Carr. Major Scrivens, with a force of fifty men, is conducting the signal operations in the southern islands. His work at present has extended but little beyond Cebu and Panay.

SOME HINTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Capt. A. Von Brandis has prepared for publication "A companion for the soldier, seaman, prospector, business man and official" who finds occasion to communicate with the natives of the Philippines. It contains 4,800 Malay words, with their English equivalents, with a simplified system of pronunciation. The author in his preface tells us that fifty of the five hundred Malay dialects are spoken in the Philippines and that these dialects differ quite as much as Swedish, Danish, German, Dutch and English, but there are always to be found persons who, besides their own special dialect, speak the plain (or low) Malay, the language to which he furnishes the key. Merchants of different nationalities use the Malay tongue in their intercourse. Spanish is in general use only near Manila and Malayan is of much greater utility. With ten or twenty words of Malay, judiciously selected, urgent needs can be made known and with one hundred such words the stranger is reasonably well equipped for intercourse with the natives.

Fortunately the Malay is easily learned. As to its pronunciation Capt. Brandis tells us that a is pronounced as in card or as e in helmet; i as in initial or the double letter in eel; o as in hollow or low; u as in tool, food, or rule; ah'oo as ow in brown, as one syllable; ah'hoo as two distinct syllables; eh'r as i in light or ei in eight; y (also when combined, as in dy, ty, ny) always as a consonant, as in you or yes; th as k; v, j and y frequently serve in the middle of a word merely for fluency; are then spoken very softly or remain silent, and are, as h is in the beginning of a word, often omitted in vocabularies, where "hoohdyan" is "oohdyan," "bahyic" becomes "bah'ic" and usually "bah'i," but in the Arabian spelling all letters are present. We give these hints as they may be serviceable to some of our readers.

The prominent dialects of the Philippines are the Ilocano, Bicol, Tagolo, Irrogote, Pangasinan and Sadin. The following terms are recommended for memorization:

To drink—"mech-noom."
Something to drink—"mech-noom-an."
Eat—"mahkan."
Something to eat—"ma-kahn-an."
Will—"mah'oo."
No, not—"trahda."
Sleep—"teehdor."
Wake, get up—"bahn-goon."
Morning—"pahgul."
Early in the morning—"pahgul-pahgul."
Night—"mah-lam."
Come! come here—"mahri!" "mahri dee seeh ni!"
Remain, stay—"toohng-goo."
Leave, go away—"pooch-lang."
Watercloset—"tahmpat-behrac."
Will drink—"mah'oo-mehnoom."
Will not stay—"trahda mah'oo toohnggoo."

Capt. Brandis tells us that the Malay has a quick perception of characters and is diplomatic by nature, but he never forgives what he construes into an insult. Thence the importance of studying his ideas and peculiarities so that you may not unwittingly offend him. He must not be interrupted while eating and he is very nice in his notions about food touched by another's hand or mouth, or about drinking from a utensil used by others. He will lift a pitcher above his head and pour the water into his mouth. All may accept with profit these general hints which are of general application to Americans coming in contact with foreign peoples.

Be patient with all things and never lose your temper; respect the habits and prejudices of others and don't try to alter them to suit your assumed more enlightened views. Yield the point with grace when you find that you have unwittingly given offence and never show contempt for what others hold in esteem. Our foreign experiences should be of great advantage to this country in broadening the experience of so many among our young men and teaching them that tolerance for the opinions, the habits and even the prejudices of others, which is one mark of the cultured gentleman.

MAJOR STEEVER'S REPORT.

The report of Major E. Z. Steever, 3d Cav., just submitted to the War Department covers the operations in the vicinity of Vigan, in the northwestern provinces of Luzon, from Jan. 12 to 22, 1900. Lieut.-Col. Howse, 24th Inf., and Major Steever were directed to proceed from Laoag and Vigan, respectively, with their commands and strike the enemy wherever found. 1st Lieut. J. C. Castner, 14th Inf., on Jan. 12, with a detachment of white and native scouts, was directed to reconnoitre along the western foot hills of the coast range. The next morning, Jan. 13, Major Steever left Vigan with Troops E and L, 3d Cav. The native guides reported the presence of a considerable number of insurgents in the mountains. Precautions were taken to intercept the flight of the enemy, but they proved unavailing. The principal insurgent trenches, three in number, occupied a commanding position along the brow of the spur of a mountain, the incline of the elevation being so great that the wheels of the Maxim gun carriages had to be placed on a bank a foot high and the pieces sighted with an elevation of thirty-two degrees, in order to get range of the trenches. The trail in front of the last trench had been broadened and on it were heavy logs, trunks of trees, rocks and huge boulders held in place by ropes intended to be cut, thus precipitating these missiles down the mountain side on the assaulting party. On the eastern and southern flanks of the mountain were several other trenches, there being no fewer than twelve in all on Bimmauva and its neighboring slopes.

After the preliminary shots to determine the range and elevation a desultory fire was kept up during the afternoon by the Maxim guns and the troops on the firing line whenever the enemy afforded a favorable target. Several scouting parties sent out from Lieut. Castner's detachment, under command of non-commissioned officers, succeeded in gaining commanding positions and held the enemy in their trenches during the day. On the following morning the troops failed to draw any fire from the trenches and it was found that the insurgents had withdrawn during the night. During the morning Lieut.-Col. Howse had circled around the right and rear of the insurgent position and attained the summit later in the day. The insurgent position was found to have been admirably situated for the purposes of defence and was protected by twelve well constructed trenches, within whose enclosure there were barrack accommodations for between two and three hundred men. There were also found, in large quantities, rice, clothing, medical supplies, and other stores which, together with the buildings, were fired and destroyed. In the magazine on the hillside was stored wearing apparel for women as well as men. On the very summit of this hill was found a large telescope, placed in a commanding position.

Examination of the various trenches showed the effectiveness of the artillery fire. It was learned from a corporal of artillery, who had deserted from Reyes's command that Gen. Tinio with 260 men was on the mountain when the fight began, but that the command was short of ammunition. The insurgent loss in killed and wounded was variously reported. The presidents of two neighboring towns gave the loss in killed at about fifty or fifty-nine. From Jan. 16 to 22, the 3d Cav. thoroughly scouted the country between Vigan, Bodoc, the China Sea, and the coast range, and penetrated to many interior points hitherto untraversed by our troops. In all, over three hundred and seventy-five miles of road, trails, mountain paths, dense undergrowth and jungle, were covered; the command destroyed fortifications of a formidable character and in an almost impregnable position, together with valuable stores and munitions, killed and wounded a considerable number of insurgents, and brought in twenty-five prisoners.

SIGNAL CORPS CAPTIVE IN LUZON.

The wanderings of Aguinaldo are described in a report received by Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., on the capture and captivity of Corporal John D. Saulsbury of the Signal Corps. It was due to Saulsbury's resourcefulness and perseverance that from time to time Gen. Otis was kept informed of the whereabouts and condition of American prisoners. Saulsbury left Manila October 17, 1899, with a Signal Corps party under command of Capt. Russel, proceeding by way of San Fernando de Pampanga, Mexico and Santa Anna, arriving at Arayat about noon, October 18. Learning that our forces were then fighting near Cabalo, and in order to obtain pictures of this work the Corporal got permission from Capt. Russel to push on with D troop of the 3d Cav., which was then leaving Arayat. At Cabalo Saulsbury was joined by his assistant, L. S. Smith. The two made a run out from San Isidro where the 27th Inf. was encamped, but being caught in a rain-storm spread their outfit out to dry. Rebels attacked them and they returned to San Isidro.

The next day they sallied forth, two strong, to regain their outfit. All went well until they reached a small bario about half way between Cabalo and Arayat where they were attacked by a large body of Filipinos who drove them off the road toward the river. At the river, however, they met two gunboats towing cascos, in one of which was Gen. Lawton, who told them that from there to Arayat either the road or the river was clear and they could proceed by either route. The two embarked in a small banca and started down the river. At the mouth of the Rio Chico they were fired upon by a party of about sixty insurgents who were in concealed trenches at that point, several balls entering the banca and many more struck in the water close by, but neither of the two was hurt. In the excitement of the moment the banca was overturned and they took refuge behind it, firing with their revolvers. On account of the bullet holes in the banca it soon sank so low as to no longer afford protection, so removing shoes, leggings and coat, Saulsbury took one of the bamboo poles from the side of the boat, swam down stream keeping under water as much as possible. A few minutes later a ball struck in the water just grazing his head and he was stunned when the natives pulled him from the water to the bank where Smith had gone some time previous.

They were sent to Tarlac on October 23. When captured Saulsbury was suffering from dysentery, and owing to the exposure, had grown rapidly worse and was unable to be moved. He became so sick that it was evident that unless he obtained medicine he would die. He endeavored in many ways to secure his return to Manila for treatment, even agreeing to sign an agreement similar to that signed by the prisoners who had formerly been released, knowing that it would not be binding. Just at this time a Spaniard, who was also a prisoner, obtained some raw opium for him, and this, with the diet of rice, pulled him through. On October 29 he was sent to San Carlos where there were assembled as prisoners twenty-four American soldiers, three deserters, one American and one English civilian. While in Tarlac a Spaniard showed him papers going to prove that one William Miller, an American soldier who had

been a prisoner and had been released, was giving information to and acting as agent for the insurgents in Manila. Saulsbury was finally taken to Candon.

When first captured the treatment by the Filipinos had been very kind. Later they were placed under guard of new troops who had never seen an American before and who seemed to take pleasure in maltreating the prisoners at every opportunity. In Candon, Saulsbury resolved to escape at any cost. His companions were not in favor of this as they had been told that recapture meant death, so the corporal went alone. He concealed himself in a building by getting between the rafters and the roof on the morning of November 25 just as they were preparing to leave. Although the Filipinos searched long and thoroughly they failed to find him and finally came to the conclusion that he had left the building. He succeeded in getting out of the building and reaching the rice fields east of the town. He traveled south all that day and the following night, lying concealed during the day in the hedges. As he was barefooted and only half clothed, with feet and limbs cut, insect bitten and blistered, he made slow progress, and on the third night had not yet reached Santa Cruz. As he was nearing this town he encountered a sentry, and although he killed him with a club an alarm had been raised. Saulsbury was recaptured and hurried back to Candon. Later he was turned over to Gen. Gregorio del Pilar at Concepcion.

Then the report continues: "When the Americans advanced I was kept with Pilar's rear guard. Most of the time I was tied to a pole and carried like a pig by two natives to prevent my escape. At Cervantes Aguinaldo took personal command of Pilar's scattered forces and retreated to Banane in the district of Klagan. This journey was the hardest part of my captivity, as the natives were in an ugly mood and took pleasure in hitting the American with the butt of a gun or whatever else might be handy, even officers using their whips, which was the first time I had been treated other than kindly by them. Then, too, the road led over mountains and was covered with broken rocks, which made traveling barefooted very painful. We stayed in Banane until December 22, but as the natives of this section are hostile to Filipinos, food was very scarce, and horses, cats and dogs were common food. Although the natives are armed only with spears they did not hesitate to attack the hundred armed men Aguinaldo had at this time and he was obliged to fight them often.

"December 22 Aguinaldo determined to return to Bontoc, send his wife, several other women and his sick to Cervantes, where the Americans then were, and with his soldiers try to join Gen. Tinio. I was told that I would be given freedom and allowed to accompany his wife. When we reached Talubin he found that the Americans had entered Bontoc and his plans were impossible. I sent a note to the American commander at Bontoc, as the soldiers with Aguinaldo had left, asking him to come to Talubin. Aguinaldo returned about an hour later and we were taken to Balaan, and when the American forces reached Talubin on Christmas morning we were returned to that place and I was free once more, having been a prisoner two months and five days."

FOURTH INFANTRY IN BATTLE.

Imus, Luzon, Philippines, Feb. 11, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The insurrecto force which had been lying around Imus, and which consisted at this time of about a thousand men, had a little surprise at daylight on the morning of Jan. 7. After their disastrous repulse on the night of Nov. 24, they had withdrawn all of their forces to the mountains, save three battalions, which were stationed at important points near Imus, to watch the 4th Inf. there. Throughout December we had been forbidden to bring on a fight on account of the rice harvest which was going on, but now, as a general advance was to take place, the 4th Inf. was ordered to reconnoitre the enemy's position at the Puente Julian, about a mile and a half away.

Lieut. Cheney, with his company (C, 4th Inf.), and Lieut. Way, with the scouts, about sixty men strong each, were ordered to accomplish this task. At daybreak Lieut. Cheney approached the works at the bridge, while Lieut. Way moved around by their flank to attack them in the rear. Cheney, with his advance guard, came upon them very suddenly, surprised their pickets, drove them in on a run and followed so closely on their heels that he caught two companies at breakfast. Without a moment's hesitation, he ordered his men to charge these, and drove them into their trenches. In the meantime Lieut. Way had reached their rear, and, knowing that Cheney was engaged, he opened on them at close quarters. The whole battalion, some 500 strong, were soon running across the rice fields, driven out of strong breastworks by the attack of 120 men under these two intrepid young officers. Two officers and eight of the insurgents lay dead on the bridge, but in the momentary stand they made, Lieut. Cheney was wounded fatally and two of his men were killed. When Cheney fell, some of his men tried to carry him off, but he repulsed their efforts, saying, "I will not be carried away till those trenches are taken." The affair was a brilliant success, but it had cost us the life of one of the bravest young officers in the Army and two of his gallant men.

Five hours later this same position was again attacked by a battalion of the 28th Vol. Inf. and Way's 4th Inf. scouts, who found it again occupied by the insurgents and drove them out of it.

An insurgent prisoner later acknowledged that their loss at the bridge at daybreak had been eight killed and sixteen wounded. During the fighting which followed on that day, on the other side of Imus, near Noveleta, another instance of gallantry and cool daring was seen. Capt. Reilly of the 5th Art. had marched with one of his pieces to participate in the attack to be made by a battalion of the 28th Vol. Inf. on the insurgents fortified position between Cavite Viejo and Noveleta on the Puto Barrio. Reilly had been engaged in the fight of Gen. Schwan at this place in October, and knew the ground well. This time, however, he found more formidable works in front at the Puto Bridge. While the 28th Inf. moved two of its companies to flank the position, Reilly, supported by the other two companies, actually ran his gun up the road within two hundred and seventy paces of the enemy's works and opened a rapid fire with shrapnel. The enemy stuck in their works about thirty minutes, when the attack of the 28th Inf. companies threatened their rear. When the insurgents broke, their loss was very heavy. All credit to the 28th Inf. for their well directed and plucky attack, but don't let us forget Reilly and his gunners, three of whom were shot.

Every experienced soldier knows what it means in these days of breech-loading rifles to place a gun within two hundred and seventy paces of works occupied by an enemy. This gun was so placed, and on an open straight piece of road. Greater daring and coolness could not be exhibited, but no one who knows Capt. Reilly will be astonished by this. He is just the man to show such qualities.

REGULAR.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Haywood

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Left San Juan for Ft. Monroe, May 1. Address mail to Ft. Monroe, Va.
DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Left Key West, May 3, for Portsmouth, N. H., where she will be placed out of commission. Address Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, League Island, in reserve. Address there.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. Left San Juan May 1 for Port Limon. Address mail to Port Limon, Costa Rica.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At New York. Will sail for League Island May 7. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Left Colon for Cartagena April 10. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.
TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Same as New York.
VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. Arrived at Fort Padre, April 2. Address mail to Fort Padre, Cuba.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winslow S. Schley, commanding.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived Para April 18. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Same as Chicago.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Arrived Bahia, April 23. Letters should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
IOWA, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Bremerton, Washington. Will go in dry dock. Address mail to Bremerton, Washington.
ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Placed out of commission April 30, Mare Island, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. Arrived at Punta Arenas, April 23. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Left Yokohama for Hong Kong, April 23, to be docked. Address mail to Manila.
BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. Arrived Kobe, May 2. Will return to the United States. Pursuing following itinerary: Arrive Singapore June 1, arrive Port Said July 1, arrive Gravesend, August 1, arrive New York October 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Nagasaki April 9. Ordered to San Francisco. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Post Office.
BRUTUS, at Guam.
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Shanghai, China, under repairs, which will be completed about July 1. Comdr. Charles G. Bowman will assume command about June 1. Address mail to Shanghai, China, care U. S. Consul.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Manila.
CONCORD, Comdr. Beth M. Ackley. At Yokohama, Japan. Ordered to San Francisco. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Post Office.
CULGOA—Lieut.-Comdr. Martin E. Hall. Arrived Brisbane, April 2. Will return to Manila.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Left Sydney for Brisbane, May 1. Will return to Manila.
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.
IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Manila.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.
MANILA, Lieut. Albert N. Norton. Arrived at Brisbane April 7. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens ordered to command.
MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.
MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. Fred. M. Wise ordered to command.
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. Arrived at Hong Kong April 9. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
NANSHAN, At Manila.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.
NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Left Manila for Yokohama April 17. Will return to Manila.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. George E. Ide. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address Manila, P. I.
OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Yokohama. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila.
PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address Manila.
SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Left Manila May 1 for Lebu. Returning to United States. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. Arrived at Shanghai April 24. Comdr. E. D. Aulaisig ordered to command. Will be docked at Foo Chow.
YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. Arrived Yokohama April 17. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. Will proceed to Newport June 11.
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin W. Gillis. Will leave New York for Newport May 4. Address Newport, R. I.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Will leave for Newport May 7. Address Newport, R. I.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Arrived Santa Cruz May 2. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. On cruise with apprentices. Left Guantanamo April 25 for Key West. Due April 27. Will proceed thence to Hampton Roads. Address mail to Key West, Fla.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Hampton Roads for Fayal May 2. Will proceed on cruise in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive Fayal, Azores, May 15, leave 21; arrive Gibraltar May 25, leave May 30; arrive Lisbon May 28, leave June 2; arrive Gravesend June 11, leave June 21; arrive Christiansia June 26, leave July 2; arrive Copenhagen July 4, leave July 11; arrive Stockholm July 13, leave July 19; arrive Kiel July 21, leave July 28; arrive Havre or Rouen Aug. 2, leave Aug. 13; Hampton Roads, Sept. 1. Address mail care

of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Arrived Annapolis April 23. Address Annapolis, Md.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunter. Newport, R. I.
ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. At Boston. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. Left Ft. Monroe for Tompkinsville May 2. Will be towed to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
PENACOLA, Capt. Henry Glines. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Address No. 259 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. Sailed from New York City on cruise April 30. Will touch at Southampton, Gibraltar and Madeira. The St. Mary's will remain at Glen Cove a few days, and then go to New London. Boys will be taken aboard at both places. The ship will put to sea from New London straight for Southampton. She will sail through the Mediterranean before returning in September. About one hundred boys will be taken to the Paris Exposition.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. At her anchorage at Philadelphia. Will sail on her European cruise early in June. Address care Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. Lambert's Point, April 30. Will go to Tompkinsville. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, May 4, en route to Manila. Address mail to Post Office, New York.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived San Juan April 27. Address mail care Navy Dept.
EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Nuevitas, Address Nuevitas, Cuba.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left Bahia for Barbados May 2. Address mail Bridgetown, Barbados.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MARCELLUS, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Arrived Lambert's Point May 1. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. Arrived Chicago May 1. Address there.
NEWPORT, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight. At Annapolis. Placed in commission May 1. Address Annapolis, Md.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Left Ft. Monroe for Tompkinsville May 2, towing Monongahela to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. Mackenzie. At New Orleans for exercises with Louisiana Naval Militia. Will leave May 8 for Key West, where she will remain until May 16. Address mail to Key West, Fla.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Left Acapulco March 24 for La Paz. On surveying duty. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SOLACE, Comdr. Herbert Winslow. Left San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu, May 2. Address Manila, P. I.
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Glas. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Chenwangtan April 30. Will proceed to Unalaska in May. Address Unalaska, Alaska, care of Postmaster. Comdr. A. R. Couden ordered to command.
YANKTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. Left Gihara April 17 for Nipe. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Elswick, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CABESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C. Will return to San Juan in about one month.
KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Left Hampton Roads May 2 for Newport. Will shortly have a trial of her turret guns in Lynnhaven Bay, Va., and other drills. Address Newport, R. I.
UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, P. R.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHAUD, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh, Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Was at Yokohama, Japan, March 16, refitting before proceeding to Bering Sea via Kamtschatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to San Francisco.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 27.—Comdr. P. Garst, detached Washington yard, May 5, and to Navy Yard, Norfolk, May 7, for duty as president of the Board of Inspection.
Ensign T. M. Dick, sick leave granted for six months.
Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, additional duty as inspector of equipment of Wisconsin.
Lieut.-Comdr. H. T. Mayo, relieved from duty as inspector of equipment, Wisconsin, and to duty connection fitting out of that vessel.
Changes Asiatic Station per Cable, April 27.
Naval Cadet M. H. Brown, detached Oregon and to Brooklyn.
Ensign R. Z. Johnson, detached Oregon and to Bennington.
Naval Cadet G. T. Pettengill, detached Oregon and to New York.
Naval Cadet J. E. Lewis, detached General Alava and to Gardquoil.
Asst. Surg. W. E. High, detached Manila and to Hospital.
Ensign G. Chase, detached Gardquoil and to General Alava.
Lieut.-M. M. Taylor, detached Petrel and to Manila.
Lieut. D. H. V. Allen, detached Concord and to Nashville.
Naval Cadet C. H. Fisher, detached Concord and to Brooklyn.
Naval Cadet H. L. Brinser, detached Concord and to Brooklyn.
Lieut. F. C. Bleg, detached Concord and to Monadnock.
Lieut. B. C. Sampson, detached Monadnock and to Celtic.
Naval Cadet L. A. Cotten, detached Baltimore and to Brooklyn.
Naval Cadet C. Boone, detached Baltimore and to Brooklyn.
Naval Cadet C. P. Nelson, detached Baltimore and to Yosemite, temporarily.
Naval Cadet A. N. Mitchell, detached Baltimore and to Yosemite, temporarily.
Naval Cadet J. A. Schofield, detached Baltimore and to New Orleans.
Naval Cadet F. T. Evans, detached Baltimore and to Nashville.
Naval Cadet J. S. Graham, detached Baltimore and to New York.
Ensign C. M. Toser, detached Baltimore and to Wheeling.
Act. Surg. D. G. Beebe, detached Yorktown and to Isla De Luzon.
Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Bull, detached Bennington and to Newark.
Lieut. H. Gage, detached Bennington and to Yorktown.

Lieut.-Comdr. H. T. Cleaver, detached Bennington and to Monterey.
Naval Cadet R. N. Marble, detached Brooklyn and to Newark.
Lieut.-Comdr. C. S. Richman, detached Newark and to Bennington.
Capt. G. E. Ide, detached Yosemite and to New Orleans.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. G. Hannum, detached Yosemite and to Petrel.
Capt. E. Longnecker, to Mare Island Hospital.
A. W. Mach. J. J. Fuller, detached Baltimore and to Cavite Station.
Act. Bttn. J. M. A. Shaw, to the Oregon.
Act. Bttn. F. R. Hazard, to the Brooklyn.
Act. Bttn. W. F. Holdsworth, to the Yosemite.
Lieut.-Comdr. D. H. Mahan, to hospital, Yokohama.
Pay Insp. W. J. Thomson, to hospital, Yokohama.

APRIL 23.—Lieut. Jno. S. Doddridge, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., and to the command of the Talbot.
Lieut. M. C. Gorgas, to Mare Island yard for duty in office of captain of yard, when discharged from hospital.
Carp. A. Burke, (Order 24th modified.) To duty on Santee, May 1, instead of to Chesapeake.
Carp. B. D. Pender, warranted carpenter from December 12, 1899.

APRIL 23.—Sunday.
APRIL 30.—Surg. T. A. Berryhill, detached Monongahela on reporting of relief, to home and wait orders.
P. Asst. Surg. W. M. Wheeler, detached Vermont, May 2, and to Kearsarge.
Asst. Surg. D. H. Morgan, to duty on Vermont, May 3.
P. Asst. Surg. G. H. Barber, detached Kearsarge and to Monongahela.
Lieut. W. V. Powelson, to duty at Naval Academy, May 2.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton, detached Marblehead and report immediately for temporary duty on Solace for passage to Asiatic Station.
P. Asst. Paym. E. W. Bonaffon, proceed home and wait orders.
Paym. Clerk G. B. Ryan, appointment on nomination of P. Asst. Paym. E. W. Bonaffon, revoked.

MAY 1.—Lieut.-Comdr. F. S. Carter, detached Marcellus when out of commission and on duty on Vermont.
Ensign S. G. Magill, detached Marcellus on arrival at Norfolk and to Essex.
Paym. W. J. Little, detached Kearsarge on reporting of relief; wait orders at home.

P. Insp. W. J. Thomson, ordered home from Asiatic Station. Cable Commander in Chief.
P. Insp. I. G. Hobbs, to Kearsarge temporarily.
Bttn. L. R. Boland, detached Independence and to command tug Active.

A. Bttn. A. B. Ireland, detached from command of tug Active and to Independence on reporting of relief.
MAY 2.—Comdr. E. B. Barry, detached from command of Marcellus when turned over to Commandant, Norfolk, and to Washington yard for ordnance instruction.

Ensign F. N. Freeman, to examination for promotion, Norfolk yard, May 8 (Sec. 1493), then detached from Marcellus and to duty on Kearsarge.
Lieut. L. R. De Steiguer, to duty in office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

A. W. Mach. J. H. Morrison, detached Indiana and to Massachusetts, May 5.
Ch. Bttn. Wm. Anderson, detached Navy Yard, New York, May 3, and to Vermont with draft for Kentucky.

Paym. Clerk O. F. Cato, appointed on nomination of Paym. J. Q. Lovell, (Kentucky.)
Naval Orders, May 3.—Surg. J. D. Gatewood, detached from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, May 8, and ordered to duty as assistant to the Bureau.

Asst. Insp. J. C. Boyd, detached as assistant to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and ordered to New York as fleet surgeon.
Mes. Insp. P. Fitzsimons, detached from the New York, ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

P. Asst. Surg. C. D. Brownell, ordered to duty at the Naval training station, Newport, R. I.
Paym. W. L. Wilson's order of October 6, 1899, is modified to assign him to duty on the Pensacola and to additional duty as storekeeper of the training station.
Chap. R. R. Hoes is detached from the Wabash, May 14, and ordered to the Monongahela, May 16.

Paym. A. Peterson is ordered to additional duty in charge of accounts of Naval Home, Philadelphia.
Paym. J. N. Speel is detached from the Naval Home, Philadelphia, May 7, and will continue other duties.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 27.—Comdr. James H. Dayton, to be a captain from the 23rd of March, 1900, vice Terry, promoted.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 26.—Major C. H. Lauchner, assistant adjutant and inspector, to Fort Monroe for duty with board of inspection on the Buffalo.
APRIL 27.—2d Lieut. R. Y. Rhea, to Marine Barracks, Washington, for instruction. 2d Lieut. F. E. Evans, detached Marine Barracks, Boston, to Marine Barracks, Washington, for duty with Marine Guard of "Kentucky."

APRIL 28.—1st Lieut. William Hopkins and 2d Lieut. A. S. Williams, J. N. Wright and J. McE. Huey, to Manila via Peterson in port Warren, revoked, and to take passage in Solace, Capt. J. A. Lejeune, detached from Massachusetts; when that vessel is placed in reserve, to home. Capt. W. N. McKelvey, detached from Marine Barracks, New York, and to report at Marine Barracks, Washington, as the officer detailed to command Marine Guard of the Kentucky.

APRIL 30.—Capt. L. H. Moses, appointed member General Court Martial at Navy Yard, Boston, vice 2d Lieut. E. E. Evans, relieved. Capt. T. C. Treadwell, detailed member General Court Martial, Navy Yard, New York, vice Capt. W. N. McKelvey, relieved.
MAY 1.—Col. F. L. Denny, Quartermaster, granted three days' leave from May 3.
MAY 2.—2d Lieut. F. C. Lander, to Marine Barracks, Washington, for instruction.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C.
BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. Seattle, Washington.
BOULDER, Capt. J. W. Howison. At Newbern, N. C.
CALUMET, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. En route to Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New Bedford, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.
FERRENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson. At Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake. At Galveston, Tex.
GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Buhner. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Lozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fengar. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Falling. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.

MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. San Francisco, Cal.
MCCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. San Francisco, Cal.
MCLANE, Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Port Tampa, Fla.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.
NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Fort Hamlin, Alaska.

ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Philadelphia, Pa.
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Seattle, Washington.
RUSH, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing. At San Francisco, Cal.
SEMINOLE, Lieut. H. B. West. Baltimore, Md.
SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.

SMITH, Lieut. E. B. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.

THETIS, Lieut. F. C. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md.
WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Mobile, Ala.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. At Portland, Me.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

APRIL 26.—Capt. of Engineers J. W. Collins directed to proceed to Boston on inspection duty.
APRIL 27.—1st Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, detached from the Galveston, on relief, and assigned to the Forward.
1st Lieut. J. L. Sill, detached from the Forward, on relief, and directed to resume duty on the Boutwell.
APRIL 28.—Capt. O. C. Hamlet directed to report in person at the Department, May 1.
1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton directed to proceed to Philadelphia on inspection duty.
2d Asst. Engr. G. C. Farkell directed to proceed to Baltimore on inspection duty.
MAY 2.—1st Lieut. A. P. Hanks granted an extension of leave for thirty days.
Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore granted five days' leave.
1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister, detached from the McCulloch, and granted an extension of leave for thirty days.
Capt. O. C. Hamlet directed to proceed to Bayonne, N. J., on inspection duty.
Capt. of Engineers J. W. Collins directed to proceed to New York City on inspection duty.
The commanding officer of the Bear directed to proceed to Port Townsend, Washington, with his command.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. Olympia was docked at the Charleston Navy Yard April 28. The bottom of the ship was surprisingly clean and free from marine growth, considering her long service without docking.

A fire occurred at the Navy Yard, New York, April 30, in a two-story frame building used as a rigging loft and as a storage place for old ropes and tackle. The loss was estimated at about \$2,000.

The torpedo boat Thornton, now being constructed by the William R. Trigg Company, in Richmond, Va., will be launched about the middle of May. Secretary Long has selected Miss Mary Thornton Davis, of Worcester, Mass., grand niece of Capt. Thornton, who was executive officer of the original Kearsarge when she fought the Alabama, to christen the vessel.

A correspondent writing from Naples, Italy, April 12, from on board the U. S. S. Dixie to the Army and Navy Journal, says: "The U. S. S. Dixie is ordered to Manila, and will leave Naples as soon as charts for the route are received. Friends of the Dixie's crew are advised that as the chances are that most of them will be transferred upon arrival at Manila, the best postal address will be care Commander-in-Chief Naval Force, Manila, leaving off the name of the ship. The Dixie is expected to reach Manila about June 1st. Mail address of ship, Care P. O., New York."

The Japanese battleship Asahi was run ashore off Southsea, England, April 30, as she was starting on a trip to make trials before proceeding to the far East. She was floated later in the day.

Recent reports from Comdr. Tilley, the new Governor of Tutuila, are gratifying to the Navy Department, as they indicate that there will be little trouble in the installation of the new form of government in the island. The adverse influence of the Germans at Apia is being rapidly nullified by the care exercised by Comdr. Tilley in the commercial relations between the two islands.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair is noting with considerable interest the running expenses incurred by the New Orleans, now on the Asiatic station, as compared with the other ships on that station in the matter of dock charges especially. It will be remembered that the New Orleans is a sheathed ship, and it is understood that the docking expenses made necessary for the other ships of that squadron will not appear in the fixed charges against the sheathed vessel. A careful account will be kept of these charges for all of the ships of the station for purposes of argument and incorporation in the next annual report of the Chief of Bureaus of Construction and Repair.

The question of clothing the enlisted personnel of the navy in khaki is receiving considerable attention among those in the service who feel that with the acquisition of tropical possessions something should be done in this direction. It is believed that the change from the so-called white duck now issued for warm weather service and for fatigue duty will be favorably received, and it is possible that experimental uniforms will be furnished to some of the ships on duty in the Philippines for trial and report. Of course, the new material would only be employed during hot weather or while serving in the tropics, but something should be done, and done at once, if the American Navy is to be kept abreast of the rapidly moving world.

Secretary Long is especially desirous for the appearance of Rear-Admiral Watson in Washington, as it is the wish of the President that Admiral Watson be required to formulate his ideas and observations on the Philippine situation from a Naval standpoint. Admiral Watson has had special advantages for observing the field, and with his well-known judgment it is believed that his report will be of especial value.

The recent executive order transferring the control of the Dry Tortugas from the War Department to the Navy Department will have the effect of stimulating the efforts of the Bureau of Equipment in the matter of installing a full powered coal station at that point, and will enable the Navy to feel assured of a sufficient coal supply at a location well within the sphere of naval activity under any contingency.

At the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, the work of putting in the new inner bottom to the U. S. S. Raleigh is now practically completed, and from now out the work of reconstruction will go on with a rush. New steel hatchways are being built instead of wood, and when these are done the work of laying the upper decks will be begun; while it is not expected that the new boilers for the vessel will arrive before the close of the year.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal announces the arrival of the U. S. S. Detroit at Key West, Fla., May 1, to sail soon for Portsmouth, N. H.

There has been considerable discussion in the Navy Department over the method employed by those in charge, of assigning officers to sea duty without any previous notice, and without giving them a reasonable time to report. The recent order issued to Lieut. Comdr. Gillmore, after his trying experience, directed him without any warning to report as executive of the Prairie in 24 hours, in spite of the fact that there are many officers in the various bureaus of the Navy Department who were due for sea service long before him. Upon the protest of the officer to the Secretary of the Navy his orders were at once revoked over the head of the issuing authority. Another case in point is that of Lieut. McLean, who was without consultation with the Ordnance Bureau ordered from very important ordnance duty. Admiral O'Neil protested and finally suc-

ceeded in having these orders revoked. The attention of the Secretary of the Navy has been called to the matter, and it is believed that there will be no further cause to complain.

The Board of Construction of the Navy has completed the plans for the new battleships, exclusive of the matter of sheathing, which has been left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. The new vessels will be, in every manner, the finest fighting machines in the world and will be essentially modern in every particular. The details of their batteries have been already published in the Army and Navy Journal, and it has been predicted that they would not be furnished with double or superposed turrets. The ships will be something of the same pattern as the vessels of the Iowa class, only larger and better. The plans decided upon for these three ships will also be adopted for the two new battleships authorized by the present Congress. The Board on Construction will now begin the consideration of the plans for the new armored cruisers.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs reported the Naval Appropriation bill on May 3. Very few changes of importance were made to the form in which it was passed by the House. As reported to the Senate, the bill carries an appropriation of \$63,128,616, being an increase over the House bill of \$2,241,000. The principal increases are: Naval Academy at Annapolis, \$2,000,000; public works at Navy Yards, \$392,400; ocean surveys, \$90,000. The entire appropriation of \$500,000 for emergencies in the island possessions was stricken out by the committee. An important change was made in the bill, as applied to the purchase of armor for the ships under construction, and those authorized by this act. The amendment proposed by Mr. Vandiver was adopted. It appropriates \$4,000,000 for armor plate at an average rate not to exceed \$400 a ton, and appropriates \$2,000,000 to be immediately available, provided this price cannot be obtained. Meanwhile the Secretary is authorized to pay \$545 a ton for armor for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri. "And provided further, That no contracts for the armor for any vessels authorized by this act shall be made at an average rate exceeding \$300 per ton of 2,240 pounds, including royalties, and in no case shall a contract be made for the construction of the hull of any vessel authorized by this act until a contract has been made for the armor of such vessel."

The amendment also provides that the matter of sheathing and coppering shall be left to the discretion of the Secretary. It was provided by the Senate Committee in its report on the bill that hereafter electricians at the Navy Yards in the Bureau of Yards and Docks shall be of the first and second grade; the first grade to have an annual salary of \$1,200, and the second grade to have a salary of \$1,800, and said electricians of either grade shall be assigned, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, to the several Navy Yards.

Members of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs are, for the most part, heartily in favor of the purchase by this Government of a number of submarine torpedo boats and using them for the protection of the harbors. The following amendment relating to this matter was introduced by the committee in the Naval Appropriation bill: "The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed, if he shall deem the same for the interest of the naval service, to contract for five submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type of the most improved design at a price not to exceed \$170,000 each: Provided, That such boats shall be similar in dimensions to the proposed new Holland, plans and specifications of which were submitted to the Navy Department by the Holland Torpedo Boat Company November 23, 1899. The said new contract and the submarine boats covered by the same are to be in accordance with the stipulations of the contract of purchase made April 11, 1900, by and between the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, represented by the secretary of said company, the party of the first part, and the United States, represented by the Secretary of the Navy, the party of the second part."

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, at its meeting on May 3, heard testimony on the question of the submarine boat. This committee has already heard Admiral Dewey on this subject, who spoke greatly in favor of the little craft. It is not believed that there will be any difficulty in getting this amendment of the Senate agreed to in the conference.

This amendment was also made in the Senate Committee: "The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to purchase from the Gathmann Torpedo Gun Company, of Chicago, Ill., the gun equipment for one or more of the harbor defense monitors authorized by the act approved May 4, 1898; such equipment to consist of two guns for each vessel of not less than sixteen-inch bore and not less than forty feet in length, capable of throwing the Gathmann type of shell, containing about 500 pounds of wet gun cotton; said guns to cost each not more than \$62,500, and the workmanship and material to be equal to the present standard now used in the Navy, and subject to the usual inspection of the Bureau of Ordnance; and the sum of not exceeding \$250,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose."

A most important amendment made by the Senate Committee to the Naval Appropriation bill was that "from and after the passage of this act no other original appointments of officers and no further enlistments of non-commissioned officers and privates shall be made without the further authority from Congress."

Most of the other changes made in the bill were of little importance to the personnel of the Navy. Slight changes were made in the wording in various parts, but these had, for the most part, little bearing upon the measure. The bill as passed by the House provided that the assistant surgeons under the age of fifty years appointed for temporary service during the war with Spain having creditable records, who are now in the Navy, may be given permanent appointments. In the Senate the age limit was changed from fifty to forty years.

An additional appointment was authorized from each Congressional district to be made as soon as the cadets finished their four years' course. The committee increased the appropriation to rebuild the dry dock at Port Royal from \$150,000 to \$200,000. These constituted all of the important changes made in the bill.

CAPTAIN CHADWICK REPRIMANDED.

The Secretary of the Navy, on May 2, made public the correspondence which has taken place between Captain Chadwick, of the Navy, and the Navy Department, relative to the interview published in the daily press in which the captain is reported as severely attacking the character and honor of Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley. The letter of the Secretary was written after

consultation with the President. As was stated in the Army and Navy Journal of April 28, the Navy Department, immediately upon having cognizance of the alleged interview, called Captain Chadwick's attention to the matter and asked for a complete explanation. The following letter received on April 28 is his reply: "27th April, 1900.

"Sir:—1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's letter of the 25th instant, enclosing a clipping from the New York 'Sun,' and desiring a statement from me in regard to its contents.

"2. I have in no way been privy to the publication of said article. The circumstances on which it is based are as follows: On the 16th or 17th of this month, in passing down Fourteenth street in Washington, I was saluted by Mr. Atkins, correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, whom I have known in Washington a number of years, and always favorably. Mr. Atkins had called my attention, January 2 last, to an editorial in the Brooklyn Eagle of, I think, December 31, 1899, expressing an extreme desire for me to read it, and asking if he could see me. I declined to see him, as I knew that he probably wished to discuss a confidential subject. I later obtained a copy of the paper referred to and read the editorial mentioned. It was a discussion of the controversy regarding Rear-Admiral Schley, and proposed a remedy, viz.: the promotion of both Rear-Admiral Schley and Rear-Admiral Sampson to Vice-Admiral.

"3. At the casual meeting mentioned (on the 16th or 17th instant) I entered into conversation with Mr. Atkins regarding the editorial. I asked if he had received a note I sent him on reading it, in which I said the writer was evidently not aware of the facts in the case, and that he entirely mistook the principles involved. This was the intent of the note so far as I remember. Mr. Atkins said yes; he had received the note and had not used it in any way. I replied of course not; that it was entirely private. I repeated what I had said in the note, and said the question upon which the Navy stood was not the advancement of any particular man, but one of honor. I added that the whole difficulty in the matter was with the press in general, which had failed to put before the country the facts, based upon Rear-Admiral Schley's own signals and dispatches, stated in the letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate of the 6th February, 1899; that the people in general were thus ignorant of the true status of the case. That the Secretary's letter, which, of course, was virtually the President's statement of the matter, was as severe an arraignment as it was possible to make regarding an officer, and accused him of conduct such that no officer should remain silent under the accusations. That every sentiment of military honor demanded that Admiral Schley should ask for a court to clear himself of such charges, and that I believed every officer of the Navy would be pleased to see him cleared for the honor of the service, and that I certainly could say so for myself. That so long as he remained silent under these I would not take his hand or meet him socially. That it was impossible to advance Admiral Schley (as the editorial proposed) so long as he rested under these charges without destroying the whole standard of honor and duty in the Navy. That the whole Navy, so far as I knew it, was of this opinion, and that its attitude was a matter of self-preservation.

"3. The foregoing gives my remarks in substance and purport as far as my recollection serves me. The conversation was entirely private; so regarded by me, and also, I supposed, by Mr. Atkins, as evidence of which latter is the fact that he knew that my note, which consisted of, as far as I remember, but this one short phrase mentioned, was private; and also that nearly or quite a week passed before he mentioned any conversation publicly. It was in no sense and in no part intended for publication nor considered an interview.

Very respectfully,
"F. E. CHADWICK,
"Captain, U. S. N."

In reply to this letter from Captain Chadwick, the Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following reprimand to that officer:

"Sir:—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, in reply to the Department's letter of the 25th enclosing a clipping from the New York 'Sun' and desiring a statement from you of its contents.

"The Department regrets that it has occasion to reprimand an officer of your rank and experience for inexcusable indiscretion and offense against the Navy regulations.

"It appears from your letter that in your interview with Mr. Atkins, whom you knew to be a newspaper correspondent, you spoke of a fellow officer, your senior in rank, in a way calculated to bring him into contempt. You knew this to be a violation of the Navy regulations, which forbid the communication by interviews of such comment and criticism. You knew it to be against the good order and discipline of the service, because it is the example of one officer in high rank reflecting upon the honor and character of another—an example which, unrebuked and followed, tends to bring the whole service into contention and scandal. You knew that the professional business of your interviewer is to collect material for publication. While he may not have had justification in publishing what you understood, and regarded as understood by him, to be private conversation, you knew the risk you ran, and within a year had been reprimanded for similar misconduct in putting yourself and the welfare of the service to the same risk with the same result. You have thus again and further impaired the confidence of the Department in your discretion.

"It is true that your case differs from recent cases of offense on the part of officers, in that objectionable remarks made by them were made on occasions and under circumstances which they knew assured their publicity. In your case the Department unreservedly accepts your statements that your remarks were 'in no sense and in no part intended for publication nor considered as an interview.' It is for this reason that it takes no action other than this emphatic reprimand, the receipt of which you will acknowledge.

Very respectfully,
"JOHN D. LONG,
"Secretary."

The former matter referred to in the Secretary's letter to Capt. Chadwick was the latter's putting into the hands of a newspaper correspondent on board the U. S. S. New York the campaign dispatches which passed between the Navy Department and Admiral Sampson. It seems that the correspondent, without authority or knowledge of Captain Chadwick, copied these dispatches and was about to publish them in a magazine. The Department learned of this fact and of the probable premature publication through unofficial sources and in a way to favor one publisher. It was obliged, therefore, in order to meet the case, to hastily collect all the dispatches from its own files, as far as possible, and give them to the press at large, which it did.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 1.

While the bad luck of several past seasons advises caution in prophesying success this year for the Academy eight, yet the present excellent form, material and coaching of the crew give great encouragement to the Navy to believe that a turn may well be expected in the tide this spring. Whatever the result, there can be no fault laid either to the attention given the crew by Mr. Ten Eyck, their coach, or to lack of interest shown by the eight themselves, for they have been faithful, energetic and quick to take the suggestion of their trainer.

The crew is more than fortunate this season in its captain, the cadet commandant of the battalion. Bravny, enthusiastic and untiring, Capt. Timmons is a leader to inspire hope, endurance and strength in his crew. He rows a strong and splendid oar, and sets his men a telling stroke, while his head work in the crew is broad and comprehensive of the situation. He pulls all the time for all he is worth.

Naval Cadet Sinclair Gannon, of Texas, who pulls No. 7, is a good, steady and reliable oarsman. He is 23 years old and weighs 157 pounds. Naval Cadet Frank B. Freyer, who pulls No. 6, is a Georgia youth weighing 168 pounds, is 20 years old, and stands five feet eleven. He and Gannon are football players.

Naval Cadet Roger Williams, of New York, is the Hercules of the Academy and the heavy man of the crew, outweighing all the others with a totality of 170 pounds. He is 20 years old, and is five feet nine and three-quarter inches. He pulls No. 5 and is a member of the second class.

Naval Cadet Niel E. Nichols, of Bay City, Michigan, pulls No. 4. Like most of the crew he is a good player on the gridiron. As an oarsman he is nifty, taking well to the work of the trainer. He is 20 years old, weighs 167 pounds, and is of the same height as Williams.

Naval Cadet Paul Henry Fretz, who pulls No. 3, is the youngest man on the crew, and is a "plebe." He is tall, sinewy and active. He is the only member of the fourth class on the eight. He is 18 years old, weighs 160 pounds, and is 5 feet 9 inches.

Naval Cadet Percy Wright Foote, of North Carolina, is the oarsman at No. 2, where he pulls a good and satisfactory stroke. He is 19 years old, weighs 162 pounds, and is 5 feet 9 1/2 inches.

Naval Cadet Guy Whitelock, of Minnesota, is the hand at No. 1, where his work does him credit and meets the approval of the coach. He is 21 years old, weighs 162 pounds, and is 5 feet 9 1/2 inches. He is a member of the second class.

Naval Cadet Donald Cameron Bingham, of Alabama, coxswain, is 17 years old, weighs 105 pounds, and is 5 feet 1 inch in height. Since last season, for this is his second, Cadet Bingham has picked up nerve as well as gained experience, and is in better form than he was last year to fill the important post of steersman in the races. He is a reticent, manly "youngster" who performs his aquatic duties with the solemnity of a judge on the bench.

Mr. James Ten Eyck, the coach, expresses himself as well pleased with the progress the crew has made. In speaking of them individually he said each man shows his personality in his stroke, and the aim of a coach is to tone these down into one, harmonious pull. As to Capt. Timmons, he added, "you can write anything good you please of him. He is an oarsman that puts his whole soul in the business, and could gain a place on any college eight in the country."

The first race this season is Saturday next with Yale, over a two-mile course. It was an off-day with the Navy when it rowed the sons of Eli last year. The second crew is: 8, Berthold, captain; 7, Howe; 6, Henderson; 5, Wade; 4, Fisher; 3, Hellweg; 2, Tomb; Victor; bow, Parker. Third crew—8, Hall; 7, Kintner; 6, Smythe; 5, Blakely; 4, McCommon; 3, Schellenback; 2, McKenzie; bow, Richardson.

The races are: Saturday, May 5, with Yale; first crews of Academy and Yale. Second and third races—Saturday, May 12, the first and second crews of the Academy row against the first and second crews of Pennsylvania University. Third race—Saturday, May 19, between the first crews of the Academy and Columbia.

The new eight-oar cedar shell, made by Davy, of Boston, to be used by the first crew, has arrived here, and, on trial, delighted the eight.

Vice-Admiral R. H. Henderson, of the Royal Navy, arrived here Friday morning on an official visit to the Naval Academy. The Marine Guard, as it received the Admiral, made a splendid appearance, uniformed in full dress, and comprising a complete battalion of four companies under Major O. C. Berryman. The other officers were Capt. L. J. Magill and Second Lieuts. H. C. Snyder, H. C. Beisinger, R. E. Sawyer, H. R. Lay and P. E. Chamberlain. Admiral Henderson made a thorough inspection of the Academy. The Admiral was highly pleased with his visit, and thought that the scope and work of the institution was wonderful. He thought our system was far superior to the system in England, and hoped our plan would be adopted, as he considered American naval officers to be the best educated officers in the world. The Admiral has been interested in naval educational matters for many years.

The team of candidates for the Naval Academy Friday defeated the Marines' team in one of the most exciting games of baseball of the season. At the beginning of the ninth inning the score was a tie. The candidates got one run in their half, while the Marines made a "goose egg," leaving the score 12 to 11 in favor of the candidates. The batteries were Casey and Blackburn for Candidates; Mills and Nordhouse for Marines.

The baseball game here Saturday afternoon between the Naval Cadets and the University of Pennsylvania opened finely, and up to the close of the sixth inning only nine runs had been made, and the Cadets had one to the good. In this inning Brown, for the 'Varsity men, made a home run hit, and brought in two men besides himself. One other run, in the same inning, gave Pennsylvania a lead of three. The Cadets did not score after the fifth inning. The Pennsylvanians made two runs in the eighth, and did not play the ninth inning. Score: Navy, 5; Pennsylvania, 10.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG.

In the May "Forum" the Hon. Chas. Denby says: We exercise sovereignty to-day over about seventy islands, or groups of islands, which are called "guano" islands. We rule them by virtue of the Act of Congress of August 18, 1856. Never has there been the slightest pretence in the world that the Constitution extends to these islands. Residents there are under the control of such of our laws as are applicable to their condition, and that is the whole of the matter. Other examples of the Flag going where

the Constitution does not go are to be found in all the countries in which we exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction. Under title 47, sections 4083 to 4130 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, we now have Consular Courts in China, Korea, Mankat, Morocco, Persia, Samoa, Siam, Tonga, Turkey and Zanzibar. Until the 17th of July, 1899, we had such courts in Japan. Men are tried by the Consular Courts without indictment by a grand jury, and by Assessors instead of by a petit jury. Murder cases are tried by the Consul and four Assessors; other cases, felonies and misdemeanors, are tried by the Consul, and two Assessors. Civil cases are tried by the Consul, if he pleases, or he may call two Assessors, and so there is neither grand jury nor petit jury.

The right of legislation was exercised by us in foreign countries is not created by treaties. It is inherent in government, and there are many cases in which governments exercise jurisdiction over their subjects found in other countries than their own where there are no treaties granting the right to do so. To some extent treaties regulate the right. The Supreme Court of the United States has passed on every constitutional point that legal ingenuity can raise as affecting extra-territoriality in both criminal and civil law.

We have the following resolution passed by the Senate at the time the Paris treaty was ratified:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands—"The Constitution and the Flag," by the Hon. Charles Denby in the May "Forum."

A NEW STORY OF GENERAL GRANT.

Mrs. Badley, widow of a missionary, Dr. E. H. Badley, who went to Lucknow twenty years ago, in a paper on women's work in India, at the Ecumenical Conference, New York city, told a story of the visit of Gen. Grant to the British Commissioner's grounds while the General was on his way around the world that aroused interest and enthusiastic applause. She said:

"I stood the other day in the mausoleum in Riverside Park and looked down upon the marble sarcophagus which holds the dust of that great General whom the world knows. I recalled a perfect day in old Lucknow, when the hero was on his way around the world and was a guest in the Mahometan city. I saw, in memory, a beautiful garden. Upon the green lawn, dressed in spotless white, their lace veils swept back by the morning breeze from their dark brows, making them look like so many Sistine Madonnas against the background of graceful trees, half a hundred Christian Hindoo girls. I saw a carriage sweep through a great gateway. I heard the strain of martial music. I saw the flags of two great nations blend their hues of red and white and blue as they coquetted with the Oriental breeze. I caught the air laden with the perfume of Eastern blossoms. In the golden sunshine of that gorgeous day I saw two men seated in a carriage in military dress lift their hats and bow their heads, while a chorus of trained sweet voices flung out upon the breeze the thrilling song:

"Oh, say, does that star spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?"
"I saw a tear glide down the war-hardened face of the hero of Appomattox, and I said: 'This is a part of woman's work. India's daughters in England's English welcoming America's hero to her woman's college halls.'"

FOR THE CATHOLIC CADETS.

The new Catholic chapel for cadets and soldiers at the United States Military Academy is almost finished. The Rev. C. G. O'Keefe, to whose efforts the erection of the chapel is due, has decided upon June 16 as the day of dedication. Invitations have been extended to over two hundred priests, and several bishops are expected to take part in the ceremonies. Archbishop Corrigan, who has gone to Rome, took several photographs of the chapel with him to show to the Pope. It is expected that His Holiness will send a special benediction on the occasion of the dedication.

The chapel is built on the site of an old outpost which overlooks Washington Valley and commands a view of the Hudson and the mountains beyond Newburg. Professor's Row lies at its base, and towering above it on the south are the dismantled ruins of old Fort Putnam. Below it in the valley is Logtown and Rugertown, where the enlisted soldiers dwell with their families. The chapel is in plain view from Newburg, Cornwall and Cold Spring.

The building is of granite, similar to that used in the Academic Building. The style of architecture is Gothic. Stained glass windows have been given by Father O'Keefe's friends and a magnificent marble altar has also been ordered. The interior of the chapel will be finely decorated. Hardwood pews to accommodate a large congregation will also be put in place.

Father O'Keefe went through the dioceses and collected over \$20,000 to defray the building expenses. The people of Highland Falls and West Point also contributed liberally toward it.

REPLY TO BISHOP POTTER.

The Rev. J. P. McQuaid, of San Francisco, who is returning to his home from the Philippines, preached at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York, last Sunday evening, on the subject "The Catholic Church in the Philippines."

Father McQuaid declared the Catholic religion prevailed to-day among 85 per cent. of the entire population of the archipelago, and that the practice of Christian virtues is as clearly evidenced and is of as high a standard on the islands of Panay, Cebu and Negros as on Luzon or in and about Manila. He said in part:

"It is easy enough for carping critics, who sit at home in easy chairs and blinded sometimes by bigotry or woefully ignorant of the pages of missionary experiences, to pick flaws in the work of the Philippine friars. It is the height of audacity for such as Worcester, whose tripping to and from the Philippines is more of the nature of a pleasure jaunt, enhanced by the fat salary and incidentals of a commissioner, and Bishop Potter, who, accustomed to New York velvet, endured the heat

of Manila just four days, under the watchful eye of his friend, companion, keeper and guardian—Mr. Percy Grant—for such to cast aspersions on the friars. For what do they know of sacrifice, of exile self imposed, of lives spent unselfishly in the cause of Christ?"

"And speaking of Bishop Potter, let it be added that if he is correctly reported as saying that concubinage is widespread in the Philippines he says what is not true. And if he says that this condition of things is the result of exorbitant fees charged at the marriage rites he says again what is not true. My six or seven months' experience is worth as much as his four days. The friars owned certain properties, and their title to the same is flawless. It was only when, under economic management, the possessions of the friars, originally worth little, became valuable that the malcontents saw a difference in a community and an individual having a right to own. A good part of the revenues from these possessions went toward furthering the missions in the Orient, toward building monasteries, churches, asylums, and hospitals. The people did not rise against the friars. Some public agitators, especially those of the "katipunan triangle," managed so to manipulate things that the friars were thought by some to be the chief cause of grievance. But Aguinaldo's two letters to a professor in St. Thomas University are sufficient to show that the agitation of the natives was directed against Spain's corrupt representative officials."

"The Filipinos are a civilized, religious, honest and brave people. In treating with them we can well afford to be magnanimous. The spirit of the Constitution which fired the courage of the men of '76 should guide us yet; for just as soon as we part from it will come the Republic's ruin and decay."

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., April 25, 1900.

Lieut. H. C. Clark, 25th Inf., who is on sick leave is visiting the garrison.

Rear-Admiral Edwin White, U. S. N., retired, is at the Occidental with his family.

Mrs. Cornelia G. Stafford, wife of Capt. John Stafford, 8th Inf., arrived from Cuba on April 22. She is now visiting her mother, Mrs. C. V. S. Gibbs, at the family residence, 760 Post street.

Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Trillee have announced the engagement of their niece, Miss Elizabeth H. Bigelow, to Mr. Rollin M. Kelley, of San Francisco.

On Monday evening, April 23, Major and Mrs. A. C. Girard gave a delightful chafing-dish supper in honor of Miss Koerber, a guest of Major and Mrs. Girard.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher of the Navy is a guest at one of the hotels in the city.

Mrs. Lockwood, wife of Major B. C. Lockwood, 21st Inf., who has been visiting in Detroit, Mich., for some time, arrived in the garrison a few days ago.

Mrs. Lockett, wife of Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav., is a guest of Mrs. Ducat, wife of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Ducat. Lieut. Arthur Cranston, 17th Inf., is registered at the Grand.

Major C. L. Heizman has arrived here from San Antonio, Texas, where he was chief surgeon of the Department of Texas, en route to Manila.

On Friday, April 20, a dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Gardner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Avery.

Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Lieut. W. B. Scales and Lieut. William Forse.

Mrs. Robe, wife of Col. C. F. Robe, 17th Inf., and her two daughters are here from Vancouver Barracks.

Capt. B. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., has reported for duty with the casual detachment.

A very delightful dinner party was given Friday evening in honor of Paymaster-Gen. Bates by Mrs. Col. H. B. Freeman. The decorations were pink. Those present were: Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. M. Marshall, Col. Eskridge, Major and Mrs. Lockwood, Capt. and Mrs. West and Mrs. Robertson.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. B. asks: When the election of a Congressman for the 14th New York Congressional District will take place? Answer.—An election will be held November 5, 1900.

S.—In Boer language Dorp is a hamlet, a settlement without a church, or otherwise it would be a Karkdorp.

B. M.—Straight grooves were used in small arms as far back as 1498. Spiral grooves were made at Birmingham, Eng., in 1620 by Koster. The French Carabines had rifled arms in 1692.

I. H. G. asks: When, on coming from port arms to order, the last two fingers of the right hand are placed in the rear of the piece. Does this happen before or after the butt has reached the ground? The manual appears to me to mean that these fingers are not placed in the rear until the piece is on the ground, and that while it is hanging on the side the fingers of the right hand are together. Answer.—After the piece is placed on the ground.

C.—The youngest officer now in the Adj.-Gen.'s Dept., U. S. A., is Major John A. Johnston, who was born February 22, 1858.

K.—The decision you refer to was published in Circular 138, War Dept., Paymaster General's Office, August 15, 1899. We have not a spare copy.

J. H. E.—In further answer your pay per month, including the 20 per cent. which we did not mention, would be \$27.60 per month.

C.—Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. A., resides at Albuquerque, New Mexico. He is now nearly seventy years of age.

F. W. McE.—Cadets in the revenue cutter service are trained on the practice ship Chase, which at last accounts was en route to Baltimore, Md. Each May a class is graduated and the following June new candidates are examined who have been successful in getting the necessary appointment and pass entrance examinations. They are then taken on board the Chase for instruction. You can procure a circular giving full information by addressing the Secretary of the Treasury.

B.—There is no electrical department in the Navy, but there is a position called an "electrician." Write Bureau of Navigation for details.

J. J. asks: Can a post N. C. staff officer, who arrives at a post, where are several N. C. staff officers occupying the only quarters there, remove one of them if his warrant antedates those who occupy the quarters? Answer.—This is a matter in the discretion of the post commander in absence of specific regulations, except as to hospital steward's quarters, which are built from an appropriation specially allotted for the purpose. The post commander would be sustained whether he gave preference to a N. C. S. officer whose warrant antedates that of the one occupying the quarters or whether he refused to disturb the latter for the former.

ETIQUETTE asks: Has a Senator of the U. S. precedence in ceremonies over a Rear Admiral of the U. S. N.? Has a Senator of the U. S. precedence at all times over any officer or official, confirmed by the U. S. Senate, after nomination by the President? Answer.—There is no rule, but in all receptions the members of the Legislature branch of the Government as a whole take precedence over the other branches of the Government, the President and his Cabinet coming, of course,

first in order of rank. At ceremonial affairs the Senators have usually preceded all army and navy officers and civil functionaries below the Cabinet officers.

W. A.—There will be a vacancy at West Point in the 3d Congressional District of New York in 1903.

R. M. J.—The amount of prize money to Admiral Dewey has not yet been settled. Officers at Bureau of Navigation say Admiral Dewey stands to clear about \$9,000.

T. G. P. asks: (1) A non-commissioned officer commanding a company marching at left shoulder arms passing the colors, what command does he give to bring his company to port arms to render the salute? Answer.—Right shoulder arms; then port arms. (2) Being at port arms, would it be proper to give the command trail or sling arms? Answer.—The trail arms can be executed very readily from port arms, but sling arms cannot be done very well from that position. The question savors of hair splitting. (3) Drilling in close order, can left shoulder arms be executed from any other position than right shoulder or order arms? Answer.—No.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

According to official reports there are 66,869 Spanish residents of Cuba who have preserved their full allegiance to the crown of Spain under the terms of Article IX. of the Paris Treaty of Peace. The registration of Spaniards, according to provinces, is as follows: Havana, 31,274; Pinar del Rio, 5,284; Matanzas, 6,249; Santa Clara, 16,045; Puerto Principe, 1,588; Santiago de Cuba, 6,431.

The Spanish Consul-General, Senor Segrario, on April 30 denied having sent a message to Spain that there were uprisings in Cuba. Gen. Wood said that at no time since the occupation of the island has the Province of Santiago been so quiet.

The Havana "Herald," of April 24, said: "Major Gorgas (Major William C. Gorgas), Medical Dept., U. S. A., will be assigned to the chief surgeonship of the Department of Pinar del Rio and Havana provinces. This is really a promotion, but the people of Havana who have a knowledge of the excellent work accomplished by Major Gorgas as chief surgeon and as chief sanitary officer of the Department of Havana, desire that he remain in this city. He is thoroughly conversant with the sanitary department, knows what has been done, the work now in progress and what should be done in the future. It is for this reason that the people desire that he be placed in charge of the sanitary department of Havana under the new order of things. It is understood that Gen. Wood has requested that Major Gorgas be retained as sanitary officer."

The Hon. Charles Herbert Allen, the first civil governor of Porto Rico, and in fact, the first civil governor of any of the possessions that came to us as a result of the Spanish war, arrived at San Juan, P. R., on April 27 on board the U. S. S. Dolphin, escorted by the New York, Texas and Machias. His inauguration took place at San Juan on the forenoon of May 1, with impressive ceremonies and beneath a sky of cloudless splendor. The day's exercises opened at sunrise with serenades by the bands of the 11th Inf., the 5th Cav., and the Porto Rican regiment. The city bands also played the island and United States National airs before the Executive Mansion and on the principal plazas, as well as while marching through the streets.

The following was the programme of the inauguration, at which Gen. Davis presided:

Invocation of Bishop Blenk.

Address of Gov. Davis, ending with the introduction of the civil Governor.

Administration of the oath of office to Gov. Allen.

Salute of 17 guns by Forts San Cristobal and El Morro and the fleet.

Address of welcome by Judge Quiones.

Introduction by Gen. Davis of Mr. Allen to the people as the Governor Porto Rico.

Gov. Allen's address.

Benediction by Chaplain Brown.

"The Star-Spangled Banner," played by the 11th Inf. band.

The introduction of Mr. Allen by Gen. Davis to the people was received with deafening applause by a throng of people. After the oath was administered Gen. Davis and Gov. Allen shook hands, the crowd cheering heartily.

The troops began assembling at 8 A. M., and later Gov. Allen and Gen. Davis reviewed on the plaza the cavalry, artillery, infantry, the Porto Rican regiment, the sailors and marines from the fleet, and the police and civic societies. The plaza and adjoining housetops were packed with people.

The native troops received the most applause from the natives, the regulars and sailors being accorded only the nominal applause. The people were exceedingly quiet, orderly, and undemonstrative. They expressed their feeling of applause by handclaps. There were no loud shouts, cat-calls, or whistling, etc., such as characterize American crowds on such occasions.

The New York "Times" correspondent declares that there was an apparent lack of interest in the proceedings on the part of the natives, which it thinks may be ascribed to a suggestion of a local paper that the people refrain from taking part in the proceedings to show the United States it is dissatisfied.

Gen. Davis in his speech of introduction among other things said: "My constant effort has been to govern through civil instrumentality whenever possible, without manifesting in the slightest degree the presence and influence of the troops. They have never been used to maintain the law and preserve peace. An occasion has not existed for their forcible intervention, showing that the people have borne themselves as loyal citizens."

On the transport Sherman, whose arrival at San Francisco we announced last week, the following died during the voyage: Frank L. Lake, sergeant, Co. H, 15th Inf., April 3, general tuberculosis and chronic diarrhoea; Frederick A. Miller, private, Co. O, 14th Inf., April 10, chronic dysentery; Charles E. Stewart, private, Co. M, 11th Cav., April 15, chronic dysentery and pernicious anemia; Homer H. Bateman, private, Co. H, 39th Inf., April 24, chronic dysentery and general tuberculosis; Archie Byers, private, Co. A, 14th Inf., April 25, general tuberculosis. A number of bodies of dead soldiers were on board, including the remains of Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 9th Inf.

A SPANISH GENERAL'S GENEROSITY.

While imprisoned by the Filipinos, Lieut. Gillmore and his men were at one time thrown into an old barrack with a party of Spanish prisoners, including a Major-General. The latter in some way obtained money, which he divided among his men, and with great generosity sent fifty Mexican dollars to Lieut. Gillmore, asking him to accept them with his compliments. Gillmore made the condition that it should be considered as a loan, to which the Spanish General graciously assented, and he used the money to buy shoes and clothing for his men, something they sadly needed, for they were almost naked.

After his rescue Gillmore learned that the Spanish General, who had escaped from the Filipinos, was in

the city of Manila, and he offered him fifty silver dollars in repayment of the loan. The General was quite indignant and refused to accept it. When Gillmore reminded him of the agreement he smiled and said that he had consented to it only because he feared the Americans would not accept the money otherwise. Gillmore told the story among the other naval officers at Manila, who passed around a paper and collected a handsome sum, which was expended in the purchase of the most appropriate and expensive piece of silver that could be found in Manila. It was engraved with a brief statement of facts, and presented to the Spanish General with appropriate ceremonies as a token of gratitude and admiration from the Navy of the United States. Then he was invited to a reception upon the flagship, where every officer in the fleet who could be spared welcomed him and thanked him in person for his kindness to Gillmore and his men.—N. Y. "Tribune."

THE NEW BOER COMMANDER.

Gen. Botha, the new Boer commander-in-chief, is thus described in "War Against War in South Africa," W. T. Stead's publication in the interests of peace: "Gen. Joubert's death has brought to the front one of the most remarkable of the younger Afrikaners. Louis or Luis Botha is only thirty-six years of age—ten years younger than Wellington at the battle of Waterloo—when he is suddenly summoned to take the supreme command of the Federal forces in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The nomination was made in the first case by Gen. Joubert. It was confirmed by President Kruger, and enthusiastically approved by the burghers in arms. No instance of such rapid promotion has occurred in modern times. When the war broke out he was a simple commandant.

"Gen. Botha is a man of education and of refinement. He speaks English excellently, and he has shown his appreciation of the Irish by marrying a charming Irish lady of stately presence, a Miss Emmet, who is locally believed to belong to the same family as Robert Emmet, the ill-starred Irish patriot. Botha is of the school of Gen. Joubert in politics. He never concealed his sympathy with the more progressive and liberal part of the burghers. He was opposed to the dynamite concession and other monopolies, which were dear to the soul of the old President.

"The late Col. de Villebois Mareuil, who had many opportunities of seeing Luis Botha in the field, paid eloquent homage to his brilliant abilities. In Botha, said the French officer, there was the improvisation of a great military genius out of a simple farmer. A simple farmer is exactly what Botha looks—a plain, unassuming, straightforward man of the soil. But although his old acquaintances used to regard him as somewhat slow and good-natured, the fire of battle speedily quickened his latent energy into activity. In Gen. Joubert's camp he displayed a readiness of resource, an instinctive faculty of foreseeing the movements of the enemy—qualities which, being combined with personal intrepidity and swift but steady resolution, made him the idol of the burghers."

TOLD OF A PHILIPPINE DRINK.

(From the "Cincinnati Enquirer.")

Indianapolis, April 22.—"Beno" is the stuff which is knocking the American boys out in the Philippines. So says George Hobart, a regular, who has just returned to his home in this city from Manila.

"It is not heat that is driving them crazy. It's just simply 'beno.' Hobart says absinthe is not in the same class. 'It looks like water and tastes like licorice,' he says, 'and when the boys can't get beer or whiskey they buy 'beno' from the natives. It takes a pint of it to make a drinking man drunk. The third or fourth consecutive drunk make a blooming idiot out of the victim. The soldiers crave it after they have once tasted it. Out on the lines the boys never get beer or whiskey, and when the natives sneak this 'beno' into camp the fellows buy it.

"In the southern islands, where the demand is not so great, the natives sell it for three cents a canteenful, but around Manila the demand is so great that the price has been raised to 50 cents. After a man drinks about a pint of the stuff he begins to get silly, but he recovers in a day or two. Then he will want more of it, and if he can't get it he will go mad. Then the officers have to shackle him, and he is sent to the hospital for the insane at Washington. They tell me that the poor fellows who have been taken there will never get well."

Hobart reports that in the southern isles of the Philippine group "beno" is known as "tuba," and it is made out of coconut palm sap. The coconut tree is tapped near the top and the natives put an empty coconut shell near the hole to catch the drippings. Hobart says: "Not long before I left Manila my company was sent to the firing line. One of the boys saw a coconut shell full of the sap in the top of a near-by tree and he made a dash for it. Before any one could stop him he was in the top of that tree and had emptied the shell. The liquid took effect on his brain before he was ready to climb down and we had a great time trying to get him out of the tree without letting him fall."

Hobart reports that the natives drink it only in moderation, and as a rule let it alone. He also says that when the Government discovered the nature of the drink its sale was prohibited, and thereafter the soldiers were compelled to buy it secretly, as it was subject to confiscation.

MAIL NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The necessity of watchfulness on the part of our soldiers in the Philippines to escape betrayal is shown by an incident recorded by A. G. Eames in the Brooklyn "Eagle" that occurred in the operations that resulted in the capture of Taal and Lemery. In these Major Johnston of the 46th Vol. Inf. co-operated with Major Muir of the 38th. Lemery was approached warily, with the scouts and a company thrown out in advance. While about a mile or less from the town they described about 600 yards away a throng of people on a hillside to the left of the road. They were in white, save two in black, who seemed to be padres and whose presence strengthened the impression that the gathering was of peaceful village folk solemnizing a wedding or some other ceremony. This impression was scarcely formed when out of the midst of the rustic and seemingly friendly assemblage arose innumerable flame-jets, a distant cracking sound broke on the stillness and a volley of rifle balls kicked up the dust in the road about the troops. The people in white were the enemy and they had the range. The volley was returned, and the insurrecto brood scattered, some taking to the trenches and some to trees. Cos. F and H of the 46th were thrown out to the left to dislodge the sharpshooters.

The Americans' ability to take the initiative and fight on his own hook is also seen in this description by Mr. Eames: "The battle along the roadway had developed a wealth of curious detail. Asst.-Surg. McArthur's horse fell over a ravine near Calaca, and the doctor was riding a pony when the firing began. He had dismounted to attend Private Boes, when a bullet killed the caballo he had just left. Major Johnston had likewise but recently dismounted from his horse, when a ball pierced the animal's back, just below the saddle. Some of the squads were commanded by officers, some by non-commissioned officers, some commanded themselves. Major Johnston was one of them. Lieut. Philbrook, the battalion adjutant, was with another, and was taking pot-shots with a rifle at the opposite height.

The second battalion of the 46th Vol. Inf. had their first Alpine experience in their march towards Lemery and Taal. On the line of Batangas Province was a chasm that had defied centuries of Spanish engineering skill to bridge or construct any sort of approach. A torrent grumbled, far below. A little path crooked its way along the side of the cliff, and the problem came up how to get the ponies and packs down the gorge without losing the whole outfit. There was nothing for it but to unpack and carry the loads down by hand. It was an eerie descent. At times the ledge, barely two feet wide, hung more than a hundred feet in air above the rocks in the creek, and here two men with a heavy pack slung on a pole would edge painfully along, clinging to the side of the cliff with one hand. Down into an abyss where the light of day was almost shut out, and then across the creek and up the opposite side the procession wound. The ponies were taken by a more circuitous, but safer, trail, repacked when the heights on the thither side were gained, and the march proceeded.

The size of the horses of the American Cavalry has had much to do with the successful operations of that arm of the service. Often the native soldiers, accustomed to their diminutive animals, see for the first time the big steeds of our horsemen, and the sight of these great creatures with giants on their backs has struck terror into the Filipino soul. The advance of the cavalry was so sweeping that the insurgents were surprised in every instance. They never had time to collect themselves together, but were kept on a dead run. There was no dismounting to fight. The rebels in the front trenches were pounced upon before they knew any troops were near, and before they had time to fall back to the second line of trenches and warn their comrades that the Americans were upon them.

On hearing that one battalion each of the 14th, 18th and 23d Inf. had been ordered to the United States the Manila "Freedom" of March 6 said: "There have possibly been no organizations on the islands that have given better or more continued service than the 14th, 18th and 23d. Now that they are leaving the country where they have assisted in putting down all evidences of organized rebellion they take with them the best wishes of every soldier in the islands, whether regular or volunteer. They have earned a rest and a glimpse of home after the hard service of nearly two years in the tropics, and when they return there will be nothing too good for them in the home land.

One of the most original hand powder machines that have ever been in use is a curiosity at headquarters in Manila. It was brought in from Cavite province by an officer of the 28th who captured it in the vicinity of Naig. The machine consists of a little circular basket about two feet in diameter. Across the top of it is a board covered with spindles made principally from spoons. The basket is filled with matches and from their heads the explosive is made. In fact the heads of the matches are simply broken up into particles and the shells loaded with them. The operator does everything by hand. When the cartridges are charged with this powder they are passed on to others whose duty it is to provide the ball. The penetrating power of cartridges charged with the match powder is said to equal that of the Krags.

A wagon train of the 39th Vol. Inf., coming from San Pablo to Calamba on March 3, encountered an excited Filipino in the road just out of the town and the frightened fellow led a squad of men through the woods and into an open place in time for the Americans to see ten ladrones or robbers dash away on ponies, leaving a load of robbed men tied hand and foot. Capt. Hiram C. Baker and Lieut. Cobb with two squads from E. Co. of the 39th were hurried out to search for the bandits, and a troop of cavalry under Capt. Scott and Lieut. McClure were sent out to scour the country. The ladrones were caught while donning "amigo" clothing and were prisoners before they fairly realized what had happened.

Old residents of Manila estimate the general advance in the cost of living at 300 per cent. Salaries and wages have advanced hardly more than 50 per cent., and not nearly enough to keep pace with the increased prices of the necessities of life. This inflation falls particularly upon the salaried employes of foreign commercial houses, who are a majority of the foreign colony.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Major-Gen. Loyd Wheaton has reported the capture of Senor Paterno, the former president of the so-called Filipino Cabinet, in the mountains near Trinidad, Province of Benguet, on April 25.

Major-Gen. Otis has approved the recommendations of the Supreme Court which include the abolition of the Spanish system of secret procedure and star chamber methods. The American system of public trial with the right of confronting witnesses is substituted. Another reform abolishes the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts over offences committed by priests. The new regulation also provides that an accused person cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, and extends the American rules of evidence over the islands. This new departure really constitutes what might be called a Philippine Bill of Rights.

Cable press advices on May 1 stated Major Gilmore, 43d Vol. Inf., had reported from Calbayon, Samar, that a detachment of his battalion was besieged by insurgents at Catubig for five days, losing nineteen killed and two wounded. Word of the position of the detachment finally reached Major Gilmore, who made a forced march, relieving the besieged force and scattered the insurgents.

There were 30 men in the detachment. They were quartered in a church where the enemy, several hundred strong, attacked them. The Americans fought sleeplessly for two days, and then the rebels managed to ignite the roof of the church, and it burned away and finally fell upon those inside the edifice. The walls remained intact, however, and were used as a shelter by the besieged Americans for three days longer, the enemy attacking the building on all sides at once. The Americans continued firing from the windows and doors of the church, and did great execution among the Filipinos. It is estimated that over two hundred of the latter were killed. After five days' resistance by the Americans a lieutenant and eight men arrived from Laoan and engaged the besiegers, who thereupon re-

tired. The fortunate arrival of these reinforcements prevented the annihilation of the American force entrenched in the church, who had repeatedly declined to surrender when ordered to do so by the Filipinos. The ten survivors were without food, had little ammunition, and were physically exhausted when relieved.

At Nueva Caceres, province of South Camarines, there was a fight on April 16, in which eighty Filipinos were killed. The American outposts reported 300 natives assembled three miles from the town, and Gen. Bell sent three detachments of the 41st regiment with two Maxims, who nearly surrounded the Filipinos, the majority of whom were armed with bolos and wore carabao hide helmets, coats and shields. The Filipinos were quickly put to flight, leaving the field strewn with armor. Their riflemen were unable to shoot straight, and the bolomen never got near enough to the Americans to do any execution.

Lieut. Balch, with twenty cavalymen from the 37th regiment, cornered fifty bolomen in a river and shot every one, the bodies floating away. One soldier had his head struck off with a bolo. Gen. Bell's two regiments are hard worked in clearing the country. They meet with many small squads of bolomen, and in one week killed a total of 125.

In a fight at Sorsogon, Albay province, on April 16, three companies of the 47th Inf., Capt. Gordon commanding, routed a large force of insurgents, mostly bolomen, killing fifty-three.

STATE TROOPS.

Squadron A of New York will parade for divine service in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Sunday afternoon, May 6. The Rev. Dr. Morgan, chaplain of the squadron, will preach the sermon.

A meeting of naval militiamen representing the naval battalions of New York, Brooklyn and Rhode Island, met on board the New Hampshire at New York City, April 28, and organized the National Naval Militia Regatta Association. Lieut. R. L. Low, of the 1st Battalion of New York, was elected president, and Quartermaster S. B. Austin, also of the 1st Battalion, secretary. It was decided to have the first regatta at Whitestone, Long Island, on June 16, over a fifteen-mile course, no crew to consist of more than eight men and a coxswain. All entries are to be sent to Quartermaster Austin, at No. 32 Gold street.

State Senator Ford, of New York, who is lieutenant in the 9th Regiment, has been appointed regimental commissary.

Ex-Lieut.-Col. Ezra DeForest, who was recently elected colonel of the 23d N. G. N. Y., has declined to accept the position because of internal dissensions among the officers. It is very unfortunate for the regiment that its officers cannot agree upon a candidate and support him unanimously.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. Moore Smith, 5th Brigade, N. G. N. Y., will review the 7th Regiment at its armory on the evening of Tuesday, May 8, and a presentation of crosses of honor will be made the same evening.

The following is the assignments to the State Camp at Peekskill, New York, this season: The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Bartlett, and the Sixty-ninth, Col. Duffy, will have the honor of opening the camp, having been assigned the duty there from June 2 to 9. The other assignments are these: Ninth Regiment, Col. Morris, and Twelfth, Col. Dyer, from June 9 to 16; Eighth Regiment, Col. Jarvis, and Seventy-first, Col. Bates, from June 16 to 23; Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Eddy, Fourteenth, Col. Clayton, and Second Signal Corps, Capt. Baldwin, from June 23 to 30. Each regiment will receive three days' instruction in camp duties and three days' instruction on a practice march.

Organizations of the New York Guard will proceed to Creedmoor for target practice as follows: First Brigade—Twenty-second Regiment, May 8; Ninth Regiment, May 14; Twelfth Regiment, May 19. Second Brigade—Thirteenth Regiment, May 9; Fourteenth Regiment, May 10; Forty-seventh Regiment, May 11; Twenty-third Regiment, May 12; Seventeenth Separate Company and Troop C, May 21. Fifth Brigade—Eight Regiment, May 7; Seventh Regiment, May 15 and 16; Seventy-first Regiment, May 17; Sixty-ninth Regiment, May 18; Squadron A, May 5.

The following officers of the Old Guard of New York were installed on April 21: Major S. Ellis Briggs, re-elected commander for a fourth time; John D. Quincy, Assistant Corporation Counsel, promoted to the captaincy of the 1st Co., with Frank H. Clement and Edward E. Blohm as lieutenants. The other new officers are: Capt. Belden G. Rogers and Lieuts. William H. Seale and Sylvester L. H. Ward, 2d Co.; Capt. William H. Truman and Lieuts. Byron Alger and David H. Lichtenstein, 3d Co.; Capt. J. F. Wenman, treasurer; adjutant, Robert P. Lyon.

Former Inspector General A. F. Marsh, of the Michigan National Guard, and until recently chairman of the State Republican Central Committee, was convicted at Lansing, on April 5, of having conspired with certain of his official associates to defraud the State. The statutory penalty is fourteen years imprisonment or less. Marsh was indicted by the County Grand Jury on the showing made implicating him in the sensational deal wherein State military clothing and equipment inventoried at \$65,000 was alleged to have been sold for \$10,500, and then repurchased by the State Military Board for about \$40,000.

The 9th Pennsylvania will parade at its armory in Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 11, to take part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling and dedication of the bronze tablet presented by Major Irving A. Stearns in memory of the officers and men of the 9th Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died in the service of the United States during the Spanish-American War, 1898.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Our English contemporary the "Army and Navy Gazette" says: The prolonged but unfavorable halt at Bloemfontein has had inconvenient consequences. The Boers, taking advantage of the apparent inability of the British commander to push his advance, have detached a part of their forces concentrating at Kroonstad, and, adopting the guerrilla method of warfare, in which they are adepts, have sent commandoes, lightly equipped, to overrun the whole south-east of the Orange State. This movement is having considerable success for the time being. To it must be attributed our disaster of the 31st ult. at Koorn Spruit, and that at Reddersburg on the 4th inst. There is no cause, doubtless, for disquietude. Lord Roberts holds a commanding central position at Bloemfontein with an army of 50,000 men, his numbers increase daily, and his line of communications is carefully guarded. Nevertheless, the capture of

some hundreds of British infantry at Reddersburg, occurring but a few days after the loss of guns, train, and men at Koorn Spruit, gives rise to chastening reflections. These events afford direct evidence of the superior astuteness of the foe, the swiftness of his movements, the completeness of his information, the meagreness of our own, the unreality of the supposed submission of the Free Staters, the general inefficiency of our scouting, and the inadequacy of our arrangements for the support of detachments.

The "Gazette" speaks of the loss of efficiency from the waste of horses. It criticizes the Army Veterinary Department for its neglect in past years and complains that in transportation these valuable animals are packed like bullocks in cattle trenches and despatched without proper supervision for the journey. This loss of efficiency it regards as temporary. From the great remount establishment at Stellenbosch, near Cape Town, more than 10,000 English horses have been forwarded to the front, and upwards of 30,000 horses are coming from America, none too many to make good a wastage estimated at some 5,000 a month. This was written more than two weeks ago, but there has been no substantial change since then. The "Times" correspondent reported May 2 that the British Army is organized for a definite forward move and as a preliminary to Lord Roberts will clear his front with mounted troops. The supply of winter clothing which has been lacking is now reported to be sufficient. Heavy rains have interfered with operations, and the communications by rail being temporarily interrupted by floods washing away ballast. The Boers have been very active in harassing the British who have made an unsuccessful attempt to corral them with their superior forces. There has been some heavy rear guard fighting in the unsuccessful attempt to accomplish this purpose.

HOW GEN. OTIS VIEWS THE FIELD.

The New York "Sun" in its issue of May 3 has a long cable interview with Gen. Elwell S. Otis, who, being about to leave Manila for the United States, talked freely of the situation in the Philippines. He admits he is rather pessimistic and yet he considers the "thing" is entirely over. He cannot see how the guerillas will be able to reorganize or concentrate. There are 116 American posts north of Manila and 94 south. Everywhere the people are giving the Americans information and almost daily disclosing hidden arms. Gen. Otis quotes Senor Mabini, Aguinaldo's Minister of Foreign Affairs, as having told him that the United States was necessary to the Philippines, and that the Filipinos were merely fighting for the best terms. No change in our attitude, Gen. Otis declares, would have prevented the rebellion, as when Aguinaldo went to Hong Kong from Singapore the Filipino junta discussed war with the Americans, planning to get American aid against the Spaniards merely as a blind. Among other documents in Aguinaldo's handwriting which Gen. Otis says he has is his plan for an uprising in Manila last October, giving details of the methods to be employed in assassinating Americans. The General thinks that Aguinaldo is in hiding in Isabella province with probably 400 men. He refuses to credit the report that Aguinaldo is dead.

Conditions, he holds, are unfavorable to a general installation now of civil government. Spain did not have it in all the provinces. Cavite province always had a military government. Gen. Otis opposes the enlistment of Macabebe cavalry, principally because they receive American pay, which is double what is proper. The friar question, he asserts, has been settled by making the friar amenable to civil secular law, giving him the same status he has in the United States. Gen. Otis thinks that when it is necessary to discharge the volunteers the conditions will be so settled that it will not be necessary to replace them. He doubts the advisability of mounting more men because of the expense of forage for the horses.

The health of the troops is now good. They are well supplied. All the inland posts have a four months' reserve supply of provisions, etc., against the rainy season. Over 6,000 Spanish prisoners have been released from the insurgents. This is more than the Spaniards thought the Filipinos held, and rather confutes the stories of insurgent cruelty. Most of the released prisoners were strong and in good health. Gen. Otis thinks that many of them served in the insurgent army, and that they had charge of the artillery and engineering since the fighting began. Gen. Otis has no evidence of successful filibustering except in one case, where a load of Japanese rifles was landed in southern ports. The insurgents had 40,000 rifles at the beginning of the insurrection. Many were destroyed, many discarded and many captured. He thinks they have about 20,000 now. Gen. Otis is very enthusiastic about the hearty co-operation of the Navy, which has done very much good work.

DEDICATING CULLUM HALL.

The executive council of the Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy have issued a circular announcing, with reference to the dedication of Cullum Memorial Hall, that they have decided after careful deliberation that a dedication banquet, aside from its propriety as the renewal of a series of annual dinners sometime discontinued, is the simplest and most satisfactory form which this ceremonial can take. The banquet will be presided over by the President of the Association, Gen. Egbert L. Viele. It will take place in Thayer Hall on Tuesday evening, June 12. After a short reception and the banquet the Superintendent, on behalf of the Trustees, will present the Memorial Hall to the Alumni, which in the person of the president of the Association of Graduates, will accept, and in turn present it to the Government of the United States in the person of the President or his representative. After this will follow the regular toasts and responses. The dinner will be served, including light wines and mineral waters, at \$5.00 per plate.

The proposed guests of honor are: The President, the Secretary of War, General of the Army, Adjutant-General of the Army, Governor of the State of New York, Senators from the State of New York, chairmen of the Military, Committee of the Senate and House Board of Visitors, Mr. Stanford White (the architect), Gen. Daniel Butterfield.

The following members of the Association of Graduates have been appointed a Committee of Invitation: Generals Ames, A. D. Andrews, Baird, Barber, A. E. Bates, Buffington, Craighill, Ernst, Franklin, Garrettson, Gillespie, Greene, Gregg, Griffin, Irving Hale, C. King, F. H. Lee, G. W. C. Lee, Ludlow, Macfadyen, A. McD. McCook, Merritt, Ruggles, Schofield, W. F. Smith, Russell Thayer, Webb, Ebert Wheeler, Joseph Wheeler and J. M. Wilson; Colonels A. S. Bacon, W. H. Carter, Geo. B. Davis, Floyd, Jones, Mills, W. E. Rogers, A. C. Tyler and Hein; Professors Bass, Edgerton, Fierberger, Larend, Michie, Tillman and Wood; Majors Goethals, Knight, Symons and Simpson;

Captains Bruff and Metcalfe; Messrs. G. W. Baxter, F. P. Blair, W. S. Chaplin, O. T. Crosby, Loyall Faragutt, M. D. Hardin, A. S. Hardy, E. S. Holden, H. Landon, H. B. Ledyard, R. H. Lindsey, A. L. Morton and Clarence Postley.

THE LOYAL LEGIONEERS.

Nothing was too good for the American soldier at the annual dinner of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, held at Delmonico's, New York, on May 2. The speakers were Bishop Henry C. Potter, Rear-Admiral William Hannam Henderson of the British Navy; Col. Henry V. Davis of the War College, and Col. Charles A. Woodruff of Gen. Merritt's staff. Others at the centre table were Gen. Henry L. Burnett, who presided; Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Fred. A. Starring, Rear-Admiral Henry Erben, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Rear-Admiral Joseph N. Miller, Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard and Gen. Wager Swayne. Bishop Potter treated the Philippine question both jocularly and philosophically. His position on the acquisition of the Philippine territory he explained thus: "If my son came to me and said he wished to marry a Tagal, I should feel at liberty to call him an ass. On the other hand, if he came to me after having married one I should try to make the best of the situation." The Bishop went on to say that "no one who has seen the American soldier in the Philippines can fail to have an increased faith in our Army, in our military rule and the wisdom with which it has been administered. The personal element has a great deal to do with this. I saw a great many of our men in the Philippines, and I did not see one of whom I was in the slightest degree ashamed. I will touch on the subject of intemperance among our soldiers only because I believe an injustice has been done to the American soldier. Our men in the Philippines first fell a prey to the native drinks, but the record of the Army in that respect was creditable, and the work of the officers in restraining the men was excellent."

The annual election of the order resulted as follows: Commander, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Burnett; senior vice-commander, Brig.-Gen. George L. Gillespie; junior vice-commander, Capt. Theodore P. Kane, U. S. N., retired; recorder, Acting Asst. Paym. A. Noel Blakeman, U. S. N.; registrar, Brevet Major Henry L. Swords; treasurer, Paym. John Furey, U. S. N., retired; chancellor, Capt. Edward P. Meeker; chaplain, Brevet Major William S. Hubbard.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 2, 1900.

The past week has been marked by the presence at the post of a number of visitors of distinction.

On Thursday, April 26, about 200 members of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution arrived early in the afternoon and were interested spectators of the drill and dress parade.

On Sunday evening the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held at the Cadet chapel which was filled with a congregation composed of cadets, officers and ladies, who listened with appreciative attention to a talk by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, of Cornwall.

Admiral Henderson of the Royal Navy spent the day at the Point. He was accompanied by Capt. L. L. Kalinski, U. S. A., retired. The cavalry drill, the various buildings and points of interest were visited under the escort of Col. Mills.

The baseball game on Saturday afternoon, April 28, with the Rutgers' nine resulted in a victory for the visitors with a score of 7 to 6. The game next Saturday, May 5, will be with Trinity.

Mrs. Hoffer and Cadet Wilson received the guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening. Quite a number of visitors were in attendance. Among the guests were the following: Miss Spurgin and Miss Hart, guests of the Misses Davis, Miss Butler, a guest of Mrs. Morrow, Miss Birnie, Miss Shrove, Miss Hallett, Miss Sibley, the Misses Davis, Miss Brader, Miss Bessie Craney, Misses Annie and Belle Davis, Miss Hall, the Misses Cooper, the Misses Hyde, Miss Kane and many others.

Mrs. Fred. Grant is a guest at the hotel. Among other cadets' relatives recently registered at the hotel have been: E. A. Selfridge, San Francisco; Harold S. Saylor, Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde, the Misses Hyde, of New York, and Fred. W. Hinrichs, Brooklyn.

The popular comedy "Engaged" will be given in Cullum Hall on Friday evening of the present week, May 4. As before announced the sale for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund will be held at the quarters of Prof. Michie on Friday afternoon, May 18.

ARMY BEATS NAVY.

The officers on board the U. S. training ship Alliance challenged the Army officers on duty at San Juan, Porto Rico, to a rifle match at that place. The challenge was promptly accepted, and the match held at the Post Rifle Range. The result was a Waterloo for the Navy.

The respective service rifles were used by the teams, and Blunts rules for competition governed. Ten shots were fired by each contestant at the ranges, 200 yards, 500 yards and 800 yards. The possible score for each team at all ranges would be 750 points.

The Navy team was beaten by the Army team 30 points at 200 yards, 30 points at 500 yards and 34 points at 800 yards, making a total beat of 94 points.

Army team—1, Col. William F. Hall, Adjutant-General; 2, Capt. William Weigel, 11th Inf.; 3, 1st Lieut. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf.; 4, 1st Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, 11th Inf.; 5, 1st Lieut. F. LeJ. Parker, 5th Cav.; Capt. William Weigel, captain of team.

Navy team—1, Lieut. C. H. Harlow, U. S. N.; 2, Ensign C. B. Barnes, U. S. N.; 3, Ensign H. Williams, U. S. N.; 4, Ensign R. W. Henderson, U. S. N.; Paym. C. Conard; Lieut. C. H. Harlow, captain of team.

The vote of the House on May 2 on the Hepburn Nicaragua Canal bill was overwhelmingly in favor of the canal, but the vote was more an expression of opinion than legislation, for the three-fold reason that the Senate has yet to pass upon the matter. The bill is said to be in opposition to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the Government's Commission of Investigation has yet to report. The bill as passed authorizes the expenditure of \$140,000,000, which exceeds the largest estimate of the cost of the canal. Taken as an expression of popular feeling, the passage of the bill indicates a pretty strong national desire for an isthmian canal, with Nicaragua the favorite place of transit.

(Army continued from page 842.)

purpose of conducting a detachment of the 8th Inf. from the latter post to Cuba, and upon the completion of his duties in Cuba will report to New York City for further orders. (April 30, W. D.)

An ordinary leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 16th Inf. (May 1, W. D.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. J. H. SMITH.
Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William C. Wren, adjt., 17th Inf. (March 29, D. P. and 8 C.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.
Leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf. (March 14, D. P. and 8 C.)
The sick leave granted Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, 19th Inf., is extended until further orders. (April 28, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. S. McCASKEY.

The convalescent company under command of 1st Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (April 18, D. Cal.)

The sick leave granted Major John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (April 27, W. D.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., is further extended one month. (April 29, W. D.)

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major John B. Rodman, 20th Inf. (March 14, D. P. and 8 C.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. JACOB KLINE.

1st Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, 21st Inf., will proceed on the expiration of his sick leave to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits to be sent from that post via San Francisco, Cal., to the Philippine Islands. (April 27, W. D.)

Sick leave for one month to visit Japan is granted Capt. R. W. Rose, 21st Inf. (March 14, D. P. and 8 C.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. H. B. FREEMAN.

Col. Freeman, 24th Inf., under date of Tayug, P. I., March 8, in order announces the following changes: Majors A. C. Markley and Henry Wygant, having reported, are assigned to duty as follows: Major A. C. Markley to the command of the 1st Battalion, with station at Tayug, P. I. Major Henry Wygant to duty with 2d Battalion, with station at San Jose, P. I. Capt. William Black is relieved from the command of the 1st Battalion, 24th Inf., and will join his company with station at San Quintin, P. I. Private James A. Roston, to be corporal, vice Isabell, reduced. To be corporal: Lance Corporal William Wilkes, vice Robinson, reduced.

27TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. CUMMINGS.

1st Lieut. Edward O'Flaherty, 27th Inf., U. S. V., will report in person to Lieut.-Col. Robert W. Leonard, 28th Inf., president of the board of examination, for examination. (March 29, D. P. and 8 C.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. G. B. Rodney, 27th Inf. (March 15, D. P. and 8 C.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 27th Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of the ordinary leave of absence granted him. (April 27, W. D.)

Sick leave for one month, after arrival at San Francisco, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. John Oliver, 27th Inf. (March 20, D. P. and 8 C.)

32D INFANTRY—COL. L. A. CRAIG.

The sick leave granted Capt. Jacob H. Culver, 32d Inf., U. S. V., is extended three months. (April 27, W. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Major Charles E. Cabell, 32d Inf. (March 27, D. P. and 8 C.)

33D INFANTRY—COL. L. R. HARE.

Sick leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Jesse L. Hall, 33d Inf.

34TH INFANTRY—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Capt. Willard D. Newbill, 34th Inf., is detailed as Q. M. of the chartered ship Bolinas on her voyage from Manila to Baler, Province of Principe, Luzon, where he will join his regiment. (March 28, D. P. and 8 C.)

36TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. R. GROVE.

2d Lieut. David H. Biddle, 36th Inf., is assigned to command the gunboat Oeste, relieving 2d Lieut. George S. Simonds, 2d Inf., who will assume command of the gunboat Florida, relieving 1st Lieut. James W. Clinton, 2d Inf., who will join regiment. (March 21, D. P. and 8 C.)

Sick leave for one month and fifteen days, to visit Japan, is granted Major P. F. Straub, 36th Inf. (March 22, D. P. and 8 C.)

37TH INFANTRY—COL. B. F. CHEATHAM.

Leave for one month after arrival at San Francisco, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, 37th Inf., for the purpose of accompanying the remains of his brother, the late 1st Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 9th Inf., to the United States. (March 20, D. P. and 8 C.)

1st Lieut. John L. Russell, 37th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for discharge. (March 12, D. P. and 8 C.)

41ST INFANTRY—COL. E. C. T. RICHMOND.

On account of physical disability Capt. George L. Baker, Jr., 41st Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for discharge. (March 24, D. P. and 8 C.)

42D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

On account of physical disability Capt. Edmund Du Bois, 42d Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, California, for discharge. (March 24, D. P. and 8 C.)

45TH INFANTRY—COL. J. H. DORST.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Berlin, asst. surg., 45th Inf. (March 15, D. P. and 8 C.)
Major Merritt W. Ireland, surgeon, 45th Inf., will report to the chief surgeon of the department for duty as acting medical purveyor in charge of the medical supply depot, relieving Major William H. Corbusier, surgeon, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 15, D. P. and 8 C.)

48TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. P. DUVALL.

Capt. Frederick A. Clayton, Q. M., 48th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, California, for honorable discharge. (March 12, D. P. and 8 C.)

ARTILLERY TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of lieutenants of artillery are ordered, to take effect July 1, 1900, those transferred to batteries at Fort Monroe, Va., or to be stationed there, to take the usual course of instruction at the U. S. Artillery School:

Third Artillery.—1st Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, from Battery N to B; 1st Lieut. George P. Patterson, from Battery B to N.

Fourth Artillery.—2d Lieut. Henry B. Farrar is relieved from duty with Battery L, Fort Du Pont, Delaware, and attached to Battery G, 4th Art.

Fifth Artillery.—1st Lieut. Brooke Payne, from Battery N to H; 1st Lieut. James W. Hinkley, Jr., from Battery H to A; 1st Lieut. William P. Pence, from Battery A to N; 2d Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, from Battery H to N; 2d Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, from Battery N to H.

Sixth Artillery.—1st Lieut. Thomas G. Ashburn (major, 3d Inf.), from Battery M to H; 1st Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, from Battery H to M; 2d Lieut. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, from Battery H to M.

Seventh Artillery.—1st Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., from

Battery K to B; 1st Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, from Battery B to K.

The officers of the new detail at the Artillery School will report at Fort Monroe on or about the date above specified.

The officers who are transferred with those of the new detail at the Artillery School, except such as may be on detached service or under orders for it, will join their proper batteries on or about the date the transfers will take effect. (April 20, W. D.)

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The following named officers are detailed for duty as instructors at the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, in the departments hereinafter specified, and will report at that post July 1:

Department artillery proper, ballistics, sea-coast and siege engineering: Capt. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art. Department electricity, steam mechanism, machinery, etc.: Capt. Henry C. Davis, 7th Art. Department chemistry, explosives, land and submarine mines, etc.: Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., 1st Art. Department general staff duties, military history, art of war, organization, etc.: Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, 6th Art. Department special courses, etc.: Capt. Ira A. Haynes, 6th Art. (April 30, W. D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Edward Lyons, Troop G, 9th Cav.; Sergt. John Stewart, Troop B, 10th Cav. (April 30, W. D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Robe, 17th Inf.; Capt. George H. Roach, 17th Inf.; Capt. Charles St. J. Chubb, Q. M., 17th Inf., at Bayambang, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, to examine into the qualifications of Drum-Major Staley A. Campbell, band, 17th Inf., for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant, U. S. A. (March 17, D. P. and 8 C.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Follot A. Whitney, 6th Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf.; Capt. William G. Haan, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will convene at the station of Co. I, 23d Inf., to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Engelhard Endres, Co. I, 23d Inf., for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant, U. S. A. (March 17, D. P. and 8 C.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Peter S. Bonus, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams, Squadron Adjt., 1st Cav., Commissary, is to meet at Fort Robinson, Neb., May 1, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Samuel H. Edwards, Troop C, 1st Cav., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. (April 28, D. M.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Monroe, Va., to report upon the qualifications of 2d Class Private Harry McMurtrie, Co. D, Batt. of Engineers, for appointment as electrician sergeant: Detail, Capt. George L. Anderson, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. George W. Gatchell, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, 2d Art. (May 1, D. E.)

CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

The following named officers are designated as census enumerators at the post and stations named: Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, Omaha Depot, and Fort Omaha, Omaha, Neb., 1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 3d Art., Adj.; Fort Crook, Neb., Capt. Benjamin M. Pursell, 10th Inf.; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, 1st Lieut. John M. Jenkins, 5th Cav.; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Major Charles Richard, surgeon, U. S. A.; Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas, Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf.; Fort Niobrara, Neb., 1st Lieut. John D. L. Heriman, 1st Cav.; Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, 2d Lieut. Edwin Cray, 6th Cav.; Fort Riley, Kansas, Major William Stanton, 5th Cav.; Fort Robinson, Neb., 1st Lieut. Milton F. Davis, 1st Cav.; Fort Sill, Oklahoma T., 1st Lieut. John T. Nance, 6th Cav.; Camp Osborne, Idaho, 2d Lieut. Henry C. Smither, 1st Cav.

S. O. MAY 1, H. Q. A. G. O. A. General, will proceed to Washington and report to Q. M. General. The leave granted Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, C. E., is extended seven days.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Knox, 7th Inf., is extended one month.

Capt. Geo. S. Young, Q. M., 7th Inf., is ordered to Vancouver Barracks for duty as Q. M. of that post.

G. O. 58, APRIL 23, H. Q. A. G. O. Publishes instructions governing the Artillery School for commissioned officers at Fort Monroe, Va.

G. O. 59, APRIL 30, H. Q. A. G. O.

I.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, April 29, 1900.

By direction of the President, the following changes of command are ordered, to take effect May 10, 1900.

Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., is at his own request relieved from the command of the Department of the East; Major-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters, Governors Island, New York. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

II.—By direction of the President, the Secretary of War orders that the authorized number of commissary sergeants be increased from 165 to 200, and G. O. 17, Feb. 16, 1900, from this office, is amended accordingly.

III.—The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, April 30, 1900.

The military reservation of Dry Tortugas, Fla., reserved by Executive order, dated Sept. 17, 1895, including Fort Jefferson, was, by direction of the President, transferred to the Navy Department for naval purposes by letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated April 7, 1900.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Major-Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G. O.

G. O. 60, MAY 2, H. Q. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of par. 506 of the Regulations as relates to personal reports of retired officers of the Army is amended to read as follows:

Every officer on the retired list will, unless specially exempted, report his address to the Adjutant General of the Army quarterly—March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31—and will also report promptly each change of address.

By command of Major-Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G. O.

G. O. 61, MAY 1, 1900, H. Q. A. G. O.

Refers to the subject of commercial companies in Alaska as fiscal agents for the U. S.

G. O. 9, APRIL 30, DEPT. COLO.

1st Lieut. J. A. Ryan, 9th Cav., aide-de-camp, A. A. G., will receipt to Col. William J. Volkmar, U. S. A., for all funds and property pertaining to the Adjutant General's Office at these headquarters.

By order of Col. McGregor:

J. A. RYAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 9, APRIL 13, D. S. AND P. P.

Major Lawrence C. Carr, surgeon, U. S. V., is assigned to duty as chief surgeon of the Department, relieving Major Valery Havard, surgeon, U. S. A.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, April 30.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Killed: Luzon Island, April 21, at Batac, Troop A, 3d Cav., Charles A. Harris; April 15, at Pasacao, Co. H, 46th Vol. Inf., Wm. H. Stone.

Wounded: Luzon Island, April 17, at Batac, Troop

L, 2d Cav., Archie Black, wounded in shoulder, slight; March 25, at Antimonan, Co. K, 30th Vol. Inf., Wm. J. Degnan, wounded in thigh, serious; April 18, at Batac, Co. B, 34th Vol. Inf., Samuel C. Wells, wounded in neck, slight; at Taisan, Co. C, 38th Vol. Inf., John J. Miller, wounded in leg below knee, moderate.

Panay Islands, Feb. 12, at Iloilo, Co. A, 18th Inf., Fred Smith, wounded in leg below knee, serious; Hugu Sparke, wounded in shoulder, serious; March 21, at Colasi, Co. A, 19th Inf., Thomas J. Tangney, wounded in hand, moderate.

Samar Island, March 23, at Calayog, Co. E, 43d Vol. Inf., Oliver M. Pendergrass, wounded in abdomen, serious; March 26, at Calayog, Co. G, 43d Vol. Inf., Ridgley M. Laird, wounded in arm, serious.

Leyte Island, March 29, at Cebang, Co. B, 43d Vol. Inf., Willie Quint, wounded in chest, slight; at Tanauan, Co. C, 43d Vol. Inf., Geo. H. Otto, wounded in arm, serious.

OTIS.

Manila, April 30.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Grant arrived to-day.

OTIS.

Manila, May 1.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Deaths: Malaria fever—April 22, Co. D, 9th Inf., George K. Webster; March 14, Co. I, 16th Inf., Thomas H. Collison; Co. K, 16th Inf., Joseph Krenner; Sergt. Henry E. Hansen; March 15, Co. L, 16th Inf., Lincoln G. Gay; March 11, Benj. F. West; March 26, Elmer R. Carruthers; April 13, Co. M, 16th Inf., William J. Cleveland.

Pneumonia—February 22, Co. K, 31st Vol. Inf., Porter Beck; April 20, Co. K, 39th Vol. Inf., Frederick J. Gleason; Drowning—March 23d, Co. K, 48th Vol. Inf., Wesley Merritt; Dysentery—March 15, Co. K, 16th Inf., Albert T. Baker; April 22, Co. L, 26th Vol. Inf., Corporal Henry J. Cull, Syphilis—April 14, Co. K, 19th Inf., John D. McCann. Variola—April 23, Co. B, 23d Inf., Alvin G. Baker, April 6, Co. K, 16th Inf., Michael T. Lahey. Typhoid—April 16, Co. B, 18th Inf., Samuel E. Hansen. Alcoholism—April 23, Co. F, 34th Vol. Inf., Sergt. John O'Malley.

Died from wounds received in action: April 21st, Co. I, 40th Vol. Inf., Sergt. Charles Marshall.

OTIS.

San Francisco, May 1.

Adjutant-General, Washington:

Transport Warren sailed at 12 M. to-day with following military passengers: Capt. King, 11th Cav.; Lieut. Beale, 42d; Lieut. Nelson, 17th; La Motte, 18th; Rutherford, 24th; Hall, 25th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Helmsmann, Major Gardner, Major Combe, Lieut. Skinner, Edger, Darnall, Medical Department; Majors Payson and Wilkins, Pay Department; Capt. Ingalls, Subsistence Department; 6 acting assistant surgeons, 73 members Hospital Corps, 20 Signal Corps, 36 enlisted men returning from guard duty over general prisoners, 10 casuals and following recruits from Presidio: Cavalry—3d, 1; 4th, 16. Artillery—5th, 12; 6th, 12. Infantry—3d, 16; 4th, 31; 6th, 3; 8th, 48; 12th, 1; 13th, 18; 16th, 2; 17th, 2; 18th, 15; 19th, 3; 20th, 25; 21st, 46; 22d, 23d, 1. Sixty rifles and 6,000 rounds of cartridges on board for use of command.

SHAFER.

Washington, May 4.

Otis, Manila:

Orders of President grant your request to surrender command to-day. Make transfer to MacArthur.

CORBIN.

Washington, May 4.

MacArthur, Manila:

Orders of President assign you to succeed Elwell S. Otis. Secretary of War desires his departure be attended with all military honors.

CORBIN.

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CORBIN.

beach on the insurgent left and close to shore. Crowds of insurgents could be seen leaving their trenches at their right and running down the line to re-enforce the left. The Nashville's starboard battery was manned. She sent a last hail, "Be careful not to blanket our fire," and ranged up close to the beach, not more than 500 yards off shore. At their extreme left the insurgent trench was prepared to prevent a flank attack. It extended back from the beach a hundred yards or more. Here the insurgents crowded thickly to meet our land rush. The Nashville took position where she could fire straight down the line.

When the first boat struck the beach there was a little puff of smoke from the top of the insurgent parapet. The first shot had been fired at our men. Then there was a volley. In the instant the Colt automatic gun on the Nashville began its fearful tattoo and the whole starboard battery cut loose. The 4-inch shrapnel burst over and behind the insurgent parapet at the angle where the men were thickest. The Colt bullets played along the top of the breastwork. It lasted about two minutes and there wasn't an insurgent behind that fortification. From far up the beach floated the cheer that said our fellows were coming. The men on the Venus opened with a will and peppered the town with Krag bullets. The Nashville moved slowly along the beach ahead of the men on shore and fired as rapidly as she could. Owing to the black smoke in clouds about her it was several minutes after each round from the battery before her gunners could see their target again. It was another great demonstration of the value of smokeless powder that does not smoke.

The men of the landing party were now coming rapidly along the beach. They deployed straight out from the beach on landing, and then changing direction by the left, swung straight down along the insurgent trench. Part of them took the road behind the huge parapet, part ran along the top of the breastwork and part kept to the beach. The insurgents were utterly unprepared to resist such an attack, and fled precipitately across the road and ran into a nipa swamp. There they halted and under cover of the thick palms began firing back at the Americans. Part of our men stopped and began to sweep this nipa swamp with Krags with terrible effect. In one place seven insurgents, including an officer, tried, one at a time, to get across a little open space and every one was killed.

Some of the heaviest fighting of the day took place around a big godown heavily built of stone and surrounded by a thick stone wall. The main body of the godown was rectangular. At each end was an L. Some distance away was another similar godown. From these godowns the rebels delivered some of their best volleys. From a room in one of the L's some heavy firing had been done by the enemy. Lieut. Courder (Gordon?) one of the 43d sightseers, took a detachment from the beach to this place. The heavy wooden doors were held shut by a great iron bolt which they couldn't remove, but they could pull the doors far enough open to make a crack about an inch wide. Through this they saw the bunch of insurgents at the other end. The crack was wide enough for the muzzle of a rifle. Some of the men held the doors open, and took aim through the crack and dropped an insurgent. Then they all jumped back to the walls. The insurgents replied immediately with a volley through the doors. No one was hurt and presently the crack was repeated. Some of the men were searching meanwhile for a bar with which to hammer down the doors. They kept blazing away until they had dropped five insurgents and Lieut. Courder (?) had got a bullet across the lip and a sergeant, one through the arm. The insurgents had had enough of the porch then and began to get away.

To reach their trench they had to cross an eight-foot open space in plain sight of our men on the beach and in the road. One at a time they made the jump. A section of our soldiers on the beach leveled their rifles at this open space. Presently a Filipino leaped out from behind the woodshed. It looked as if he had run down a springboard, as they do in the circus, and was trying a long jump. While he was in the air the section fired. He fell all in a heap. We couldn't see from the ship that the men behind the wall at the end of the godown fired at the same time, but they did. One after another we saw a dozen of them take that leap and fall. It was easier than shooting pigeons from a trap, for you knew which way they were going every time.

When this began the men in the other part of the godown began to run out and duck into safety behind the solid walls and the great fortifications that led along to the south of the second godown to a point whence escape to the hills was possible. Crouching low in the deep trench they got a good start and came out on the full run, still clinging to their rifles. It was sixteen yards that they had to make under fire. Our men in the road could see their bullets strike the wall. It was point blank range, and they fired all together. They do not know how many got away. Seven lay dead at the end of the godown when the thing was over. The last to come out was an officer in immaculate uniform, wearing sword and revolver. He took two steps at the start as if he had the impulse to run. Then he checked himself and walked. At the far corner, with only one step to safety, he stopped, turned toward the men who were shooting at him and waved his hand. Then he took the last step and was gone, apparently unharmed. One man was still left in the trench. He surrendered.

When the first landing party was through the town and preparing to attack the hills it had five men slightly wounded. In the trench and at the end of the second godown lay thirty-one men dead or dying, besides the five dropped in the porch by Courder's men.

After the fighting at the godowns the Venus's Spanish captain plucked up courage to land the rest of the soldiers. The total loss of the insurgents was forty-five killed and ten wounded. Most of their dead were killed by rifle bullets but some were hit by shrapnel. Many of them had been armed only with wooden bolos. But they furnished one of the most spectacular events of the whole insurrection.

An interesting article on great guns in use by the world's armies, by Philip Reade, major, 4th U. S. Inf., and lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general of Volunteers, appeared in the St. Paul "Dispatch" of April 11. Speaking of the cost of discharge of large guns, he says: "It is not generally known that every time one of the big guns of the English Navy is fired, bang goes a moderate income. The 110-tonner costs £153 for shot, powder and cartridge—thus: 900 lbs. of powder, £70; 1,800-lb. projectile, £80, and silk for cartridge, £3. But the 110-tonner only lasts ninety-five rounds. It will then be absolutely unfit for use. As the original cost of the gun is £16,500, its worth may be reckoned £174 per shot, making the total £327 every time the gun is fired. Calculated in the same way, the 67-tonner, which costs £10,000 to construct, and will be useless when 127 rounds have been fired, costs £184 per shot; while the 45-tonner, with an initial cost of £6,300 and a gun life of 150 rounds, costs £98 per shot."

FINAL DECISION IN CARTER'S CASE.

Supreme Court of the United States. No. 570.—October Term, 1899. Oberlin M. Carter, on the Petition of Abram J. Rose, Appellant and Plaintiff in Error, vs. Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts. Appeal from and in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Motion to dismiss or affirm. (April 23, 1900.) Mr. Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion of the Court.

After reciting the facts of the case the Court said:

"The eighth section of Art. I of the Constitution provides that the Congress shall have power 'to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces,' and in the exercise of that power Congress has enacted rules for the regulation of the Army known as the Articles of War. (Rev. Stat. Sec. 1342.) Every officer, before he enters on the duties of his office, subscribes to these articles, and places himself within the power of courts martial to pass on any offense which he may have committed in contravention of them. Courts martial are lawful tribunals, with authority to finally determine any case over which they have jurisdiction, and their proceedings, when confirmed as provided, are not open to review by the civil tribunals, except for the purpose of ascertaining whether the military court had jurisdiction of the person and subject matter, and whether, though having such jurisdiction, it had exceeded its powers in the sentence pronounced.

"The ground for an appeal directly to this court is said in the briefs to be that the case involved the construction or application of the Constitution, in that by the sentence petitioner was twice punished for the same offense. But if the statutes authorized the penalties in question to be inflicted in one and the same proceeding as punishment for the offenses charged, then there was no double punishment. And, as this was a case arising in the land forces, it is hardly to be conceded that the suggested constitutional objection was raised below as such by the bare averment in the petition that petitioner, having suffered the punishment of dismissal and of publication, his imprisonment is without authority of law, and his further punishment and detention, and 'the carrying out of said sentence, is contrary to law and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and is illegal.'"

"The Circuit Court stated the questions thus: 'The contention of the relator is that, conceding that the court martial had jurisdiction of the person of the accused and of the offenses charged, and conceding, further, the regularity of its proceedings and the propriety of its findings, it was without power to impose the four separate punishments of dismissal, fine, imprisonment, and degradation (special publication of sentence), although it might have imposed either of them. When application was made for the writ, it appeared that the first punishment (dismissal from the service of the United States) and the fourth (publication of sentence) had been carried out; and the relator contended that, having thus paid a penalty which the court had power to inflict, he could not be held to submit to another penalty, which the court had no power to add to the one already by it selected. Since the return was made the relator has also paid the fine, and, although that fact does not appear upon the face of the original papers, it has been discussed in the briefs of both sides, and is now embodied in a stipulation, thus completing the case.'

"If the relator's premises be sound, viz., that punishments have been imposed in the aggregate, when the statute authorized their imposition only in the alternative, his conclusion is supported by high authority. Ex parte Lange, 18 Wall. 163. In that case it was held that when a court has imposed fine and imprisonment, where the statute only conferred power to punish by fine or imprisonment, and the fine has been paid, and the judgment of the court thus executed so as to be a full satisfaction of one of the alternative penalties of the law, the power of the court as to that offense is at an end. The important question in the case, therefore, is whether under the statutes of the United States, the court martial had the power, under its findings, to impose a sentence inflicting these four penalties. And the court, after considering that question at length, held that the court martial had no such power.

"We need not discuss, however, whether a direct appeal could have been taken in the first instance, as we are of opinion that, even if so, the present appeal cannot be maintained. It falls directly within the ruling in Robinson v. Caldwell, 165 U. S. 359. It was there held that the judiciary act of March 3, 1891, does not give a defeated party in a Circuit Court the right to have his case finally determined both in this court and in the Circuit Court of Appeals on independent appeals. That case was heard in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Idaho upon its merits, which included the consideration of questions involving the construction of a treaty and the validity of an act of Congress. Judgment passed for plaintiff, and defendant was allowed a direct appeal to this court. Pending this, defendant had also prosecuted an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the case was there again heard and determined. 29 U. S. App. 468. When subsequently the appeal to this court was heard, it was dismissed, because we held that we could not properly retain cognizance thereof in face of the fact that the case had been adjudicated by the Courts of Appeals, whose judgment remained undisturbed.

"Pullman's Palace Car Company v. Central Transportation Company, 171 U. S. 138, is not to the contrary. The Pullman Company had taken an appeal directly from the Circuit Court to this court, on the theory that the case involved the construction or application of the Constitution, and had also taken an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals overruling a motion to dismiss, but postponed further argument until the appeal to this court was disposed of. 39 U. S. App. 347. A motion to dismiss was also made in this court, whereupon an application was made for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and, by reason of the circumstances, was granted, and the record returned by virtue of that writ. And we proceeded to dispose of the case on the merits without passing on the question, which had become immaterial, whether the direct appeal could have been maintained or not.

"The case before us presents no such features. It has been regularly heard and gone to judgment in the Circuit Court of Appeals, and an application duly made to this court for certiorari had been denied. These prior proceedings cannot be ignored and the cause brought here as if they had not been had.

"When cases arise which are controlled by the construction or application of the Constitution of the United States, a direct appeal lies to this court, and if such cases are carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals, those courts may decline to take jurisdiction, or where such construction or application is involved with other questions, may certify the constitutional question and afterwards pro-

ceed to judgment, or may decide the whole case in the first instance. Holt v. Indiana Manufacturing Company, 46 U. S. App. 717; 176 U. S. 68; United States v. Jahn, 155 U. S. 109; New Orleans v. Benjamin, 153 U. S. 411; Benjamin v. New Orleans, 169 U. S. 161. But when the Circuit Court of Appeals has acted on the whole case its judgment stands unless revised by certiorari to or appeal from that court in accordance with the act of March 3, 1891. Appeal and writ of error dismissed."

SPANISH CRITICISMS ON OUR NAVY.

"Impressions of the Bombardment of Porto Rico," from the Spanish point of view, is an interesting article in the "Journal of the United States Artillery" for March-April, republished from the "Memorial de Artilleria." The article is by L. Alvarado, translated by 1st Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th U. S. Art. The author expresses the fear that "The bombardment of San Juan, being the only deed of arms of its nature during our fatal contest with the United States, the prolonged silence kept about it by us of the Artillery, who took part in the defence of that fortress, might be interpreted as indifference to the service." Discussing preliminary matters he says that through the initiative of Gen. Despujols there was drawn up in San Juan in 1882 a plan of armament. The General succeeded in securing for this purpose an allotment of 80,000 pesos annually, but through parliamentary reasons of economy the apportionment was cut off. "It is also true," he continues, "that in order to facilitate the discontinuance of this appropriation there was then a Governor General, who said that with small arms he was more than able to defend the island. May God keep this good man in glory. His name is omitted, although we remember it perfectly."

With these 100,000 pesos there were bought one of the 30 cm. Krupp guns, an 80 ton crane, a strong car of the same weight, and some other articles of less importance, and the funds being exhausted, the purchases came to an end. Morro Castle was the pre-eminent point for the defence of the fortress. It was indispensable that the greater part of fire be located there, for besides defending the entrance to the harbor, it commanded the fortress, which lay longitudinally in front and below. But to accomplish this it was necessary to remodel and demolish the castle, and to the engineer or general who would have advanced this plan, asking several millions to carry it out, not the slightest attention would have been paid. Necessity compelled the location of new batteries in situations where they were less efficacious in resisting attacks which were to be expected.

"I take pleasure," says Senor Alvarado, "in acknowledging that the military engineers, individually and collectively, were filled with intelligence and zeal, not only to understand and correct such obvious defects, but to have made of it a model fortress. On the part of the artillerymen, I affirm that there was no want of prudent protests, insistent requests for what was lacking and timely remonstrances. But the dreaded moment came and found the fortress in a very precarious condition as regards material and auxiliary services.

"Whose fault was it then? Is it our customary lack of foresight? Is it perhaps the fault of that corruption which, in the presence of the greed and fees of politics, declares remote and makes light of the damages of the country? This speculation, for a soldier who writes a few modest annotations, is forbidden ground."

For lack of a wharf in which to erect an 80 ton crane, this was found by the Americans, sixteen or eighteen years after its arrival, stored away in perfect condition. It had been put up and taken down, for the pleasure of seeing it, and remained without being permanently mounted, offering one of the most curious instances of Spanish procedure. Several plans for military wharves were submitted in this time, but to avoid the expenditure they involved all were rejected.

Towards the end of the year 1897 there remained no more that could be done except to think of making the best of things as they were. From this time the artillery force was devoted exclusively to the duties of its arm; work was carried on continuously to be able at the first signal to open fire under the best conditions.

Coming down to the bombardment of May 12, 1898, this Spanish artilleryman thus describes the American attack: "They fired frantically and they shot very poorly. It is sufficient to say that in three hours there were expended 2,000 rounds of heavy and medium calibre, and three or four times as many from the Nordenfildt and Hotchkiss small calibres, and with all this metal expended they disabled only one 24 cm. (10-in.) howitzer; and kept down the fire of only the Carmen Battery, where an officer and several runners were wounded. It was not noticed that they either rectified their aim or stopped a moment to make sure of its effect, only they fired a great deal and very rapidly. Fortunately, they made no use of shrapnel, for, if those projectiles which fell on the terrepleins had been of this class the cannoners would have been disabled in large numbers, and we have already said there were none to take their places.

"On our side the fire was maintained with the greatest tranquility and order, as is proven by the fact that the number of shots fired by the fortress in the three hours was 441. The guns were not fired except when the smoke and dust being dissipated, the squadron was seen, and the distance was always estimated beforehand and possible corrections made.

"We cannot conjecture the object of the hostile squadron, nor justify its conduct as Naval strategy. Was it to silence the fire of the fortress? After three hours of combat they disabled only one cannon. They must doubtless have had a poor opinion of us when they expected that the fortress was going to surrender after nothing but a disorderly and rapid fire.

"Are we to deduce from this that artillery mounted on land is invulnerable from vessels? Not by any means. All our terrepleins received projectiles, the parapets had their crests carried away and their traverses partly destroyed. But what is evident is that, firing almost always from a distance and blindly, no more harm is done than what results from accident. If our artillery was not dismounted, it was the fault of the Americans, who never stopped a moment to make sure of their fire, and who would risk nothing to come out of their undertaking successfully. Had a single vessel repeated the manoeuvre of the Condor during the bombardment of Alexandria by the English fleet, it would have obliged us to abandon the low batteries. If in that period (Alexandria bombardment) the manoeuvre was successful, to-day, with revolving cannons and perfect machine guns, how would it have been possible to resist?"

From observations of the bombardment the author concludes that all stone works must be avoided in batteries. Barbette batteries need at least 14 to 16 meters (45 to 50 feet), and all batteries should have some rapid fire pieces of small calibre. In sea-coast batteries many officers are absolutely necessary. In conclusion notes are given from the official report of injuries to the Morro Castle, and a table giving numerical comparison of the artillery of the squadron and of the fortress.

BRITISH COMPLAINTS FROM THE FIELD.

A British officer writing to a London periodical from South Africa says: "The General who led his brigade in mass of quarter column under the enemy's guns at Colenso is still in command of that brigade, and there has been no voice raised in England against such stupendous folly. Since then Gen. Hart has lost no opportunity of repeating his offence; he even attributed the ill success of the day to the fact that the battalions were afterward extended to single instead of double rank, and censured commanding officers for having saved an even greater disaster. Near Spion Kop he took personal command of the York and Lancaster and the South Lancashire regiments, and ordered a futile bayonet charge at an enemy nearly fifteen hundred yards away. This attracted such heavy fire that the two regiments sought shelter and declined to follow their officers another yard. The Irish Brigade had to be called to the rescue, and passed through the prostrate line. No one has any confidence in Gen. Hart's leadership, and every officer and man, from Gen. Buller down, is aware of his incompetency. Gen. Hart's talents fit him to be a drill sergeant—not a leader of men. No latitude is given to even the most experienced commanders. He must always keep, as he says, a tight grip on his brigade, which means discomfort and annoyance in peace and disaster in war. "As an example of the extremes to which this policy is carried, I will give one instance among many. After the battle of Spion Kop the troops, who had been for ten days under constant fire and endured every sort of hardship, were naturally somewhat exhausted; moreover, they had had a severe night march covering the rear of the retreating army. Gen. Buller decided it was necessary that they should have some days' rest, and a camping ground was selected. The tents, however, were not pitched in the morning, and the men lay out in the sun all day. In the afternoon Gen. Hart was of the opinion that the camp might be within range of the enemy's big guns, and decided to pitch camp a mile further back. But instead of pointing out the ground to the commanding officers and directing them to move their battalions to the place, he formed the four regiments on a brigade parade, and after some time had been given up to covering correctly an elaborate brigade manoeuvre began. The ground was broken and covered with deep watercourses, so that the dressing and distance were difficult to maintain. Staff officers galloped from place to place; the men and officers were abused, halted, moved to the right, moved to the left. It was impossible to shut one's ears to the muttered curses of men, worn out with fatigue and want of sleep, at this useless show, which might possibly have been very edifying at Aldershot at a royal review, but which, in actual warfare, strained the much needed strength of the soldiers. "Gen. Hart placed himself on a hill with a telescope and a bugler, and ordered the brigade to attack a position. The bugler sounded alternately throughout the day: 'Advance!' 'Double!' 'Charge!' I need only say that this method of fighting resulted in terrible loss; sixty officers and 1,500 men is a terrible total for one brigade—nearly 50 per cent. of the whole."

In a letter to the "Sun" a soldier in Manila points out the need of rubber boots for our Army in the Philippines during the rainy season, the cost of the boots to be taken out of the clothing allowances. The use of rubber boots in the army, he declares, would decrease the number of sick men and prevent to some extent rheumatism and blindness. He says the latter disease seems to be on the increase. The impression there is that blindness is

caused by the men wearing wet shoes day in and night out, and in the hospital at Angeles, he asserts, there are several cases which seem to baffle the surgical skill of our doctors. Of course, rubber boots would be handy, as many other things would be at times, but the carrying of them would add to the "white man's burden." Nor is it certain that the wearing of rubber would not be deleterious to the health.

The "Marine Journal," speaking of the towing machine invented in 1888 by T. Jackson Shaw and J. M. Spiegle and now controlled by the American Ship Windlass Co., says: "This invention was a new departure in the towing business, there never having been any improvement that amounted to anything in this direction. Various expedients had been adopted, such as heavy steel springs, bridges, etc., but all proved failures and were abandoned, and this machine is the only real improvement that has been brought out since the commencement of the business. Being pioneers in this line, Messrs. Shaw and Spiegle were enabled to secure a patent which covered all the essential features of the invention by broad, solid claims.

"Their claim is broadly for the combination with a drum of an engine, the shaft of which is geared to the drum to balance the load on the cable, and a pressure regulating valve located in the steam passage to the engine cylinders, and operatively connected with the shaft of the drum, whereby the pressure of the engine cylinders is increased as increased strain on the cable causes the cable to be paid out and is diminished as the strain on the cable is lessened and the cable is hauled in. The effect of this is that any motion of the drum, either to pay out or take in the hawser, opens or closes the port of the regulating valve.

"There are eighty of these towing machines in operation and five more have been sold, which will soon be shipped, which will make eighty-five in all in operation. The government, having had great difficulty in towing the monitors during the late war with Spain, adopted these machines, and ordered nine of them in the month of June, 1898, and they now have fifteen of these machines."

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Though it is not the policy of Arnold, Constable & Co., whose large establishment at Broadway and Nineteenth street is so well known to New York's elite, to hold what is known as a spring opening, still it is a fact that in the matter of complete outfits for ladies this well-known house is excelled by none. The display of gowns just brought direct from Paris is now attracting the attention that creations of such marvelously beautiful design and workmanship must naturally draw.

Among the distinctive features of the exhibit of gowns is the Paquin sleeve, which is one of the very latest Parisian modes. It is a sleeve of the bell variety and is absolutely devoid of puff at the shoulder. The outer sleeve, of the body material of the gown, terminates above the wrist, leaving the inner sleeve of the trimming material exposed, making a straight cuff. An "old-blue" gown with this new sleeve attracted attention. It was trimmed with a biscuit-yellow material of soft texture, and appliqued with lace. The skirt was novel, being made in six large box pleats, gathered in at the hips in smaller pleats. A Doucet gown, in black hand-tucker mousseline de sole over taffeta, was beautiful. It had a deep flounced skirt trimmed with white Ecruerie embroidery and pleated in blue and white plaid silk. The skirt was shirred at the hips, and the waist was trimmed in the same materials as the skirt.

A complete line of mantles, wraps, capes, coats, jackets, etc., is also to be seen. Boleros, Eton jackets, mantles and three-quarter coats in tucked taffeta are very popular. One mantle of beige satin, covered with point d'esprit and strapped with bands of satin, was a beauty.

A broad pompadour cash ran gracefully up the front, forming a jabot effect at the neck, and a broad draped lapel all the way down. The sleeves were roomy and bell-shaped, with a beautiful ruffle effect, while the collar was high in back, giving a regal appearance to the whole. A tan driving coat had a box back and the Inverness cape instead of sleeves. It fastened in front with straps attached to large pearl buttons.

Traveling garments, golf capes, coats, skirts, etc., and steamer rugs for those who are going abroad this summer are also shown in artistic profusion.

In the ladies' outfitting department a magnificent display of French hand-made lingerie, flowered and plain silk petticoats, with deep tucked ruffles, some appliqued in handsome lace, may be seen. There are also dainty Parisian dressing gowns and tea gowns in pretty colorings and soft draping materials, foulards, crepes, crepons and the like. The luscious shape in matness of nainsook and dotted Swiss also hide fair to be very popular.

The children's and infants' departments form another attraction. Russian Knickerbocker costumes for little boys are new favorites with the mothers, and the complete line of infants' walking coats in pique, besides pretty hand-made bonnets and dresses in silk and mullie are delighting many daily. The spring outfits are most complete, however, in all branches of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s store, and the articles shown make a display that in variety and quality would be hard to match.

Their carpet and upholstery department has long been recognized as a leading place where one might find the largest assortment. It is always understood that the patterns of Arnold, Constable & Co. are exclusive, and, therefore, not obtainable elsewhere. In their rug department one finds an assortment unequalled in New York; rugs from every center of the globe and patterns that surely must be exclusive.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 3 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given:

City of Rio Janeiro, May 3; Copia, May 11; American Maru, May 19; City of Peking, May 29; Gaelic, June 6; Hong Kong Maru, June 14; China, June 23; Dario, June 29. For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.—Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Alameda, May 16; Mariposa, June 13; Moana, July 11. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of China, May 7; Empress of India, May 23; Empress of Japan, June 18. For Honolulu and Sydney: Mlowers, May 4; Aorangi, June 1.

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For particulars see the new "Round the World" folder just issued by the New York Central Lines. It contains a \$700.00 map.

A copy will be sent free, post-paid, on receipt of three cents in stamps, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Buffalo, N. Y., May 1st, 1900. Sealed proposals for construction of concrete superstructure on south pier at Buffalo, N. Y., will be received here until 11 A. M., May 21, 1900, and then opened. Information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Major, Engs.

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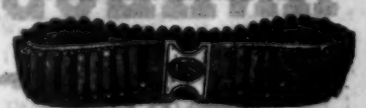
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BORN.

HOLBROOK.—At Angel Island, Cal., April 20, 1900, to the wife of Major Willard A. Holbrook, 38th Vol. Infantry (captain 5th Cav.), a son.

MARRIED.

FIELD-WATERS.—At St. Peter's P. E. Church, Baltimore, Md., April 25, 1900, by the Rev. J. Mosley Murray, Lieut. Harry A. Field, U. S. Navy, to Miss Julia Sewall Waters, daughter of Mrs. Charles Emory Waters.

PARMELEE-MAURY.—At Washington, D. C., April 21, 1900, Mr. James Parmelee to Miss Alice Maury, granddaughter of the late Matthew F. Maury, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

REED-WADHAMS.—April 26, at Christ's Church, Andover, Mass., by the Rev. Frederic Palmer, William Henderson Wadhams, son of Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., to Caroline Drummond Reed.

DIED.

HOOPER.—At Oakland, Cal., April 30, 1900, Capt. Calvin L. Hooper, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

MARTINDALE.—At the New York Hospital, New York, April 28, 1900, Henry B. Martindale, son of the late Gen. John Henry Martindale, formerly of the U. S. Army, and a distinguished officer of Volunteers during the civil war.

WILSON.—At Matanzas, Cuba, April 28, 1900, Mrs. Ella Wilson, wife of Major-Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.

PAULDING.—On Sunday, April 29, 1900, in the eighty-first year of his age, P. Kemble Paulding, son of the late Gertrude Kemble and James Kirke Paulding. Interment at Cold Spring-on-Hudson, New York.

RUTHERFORD.—At Washington, D. C., April 28, 1900, Gen. Allan Rutherford, formerly captain 44th U. S. Infantry, and a distinguished officer of volunteers during the civil war.

WALLACE.—At Washington, D. C., April 27, 1900, Helen Virginia, wife of Thomas K. Wallace, and mother of Major Hamilton Stone Wallace, U. S. Army.

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THE VOYAGE OF LIFE.

When life was sweet and young, boys,
And Hope was morning star;
When true was every tongue, boys,
And naught our faith could mar,
"Twas ease the helm and spread, boys,
The free and fearless sail;
And blithe of heart and head, boys,
We raced the stinging gale.

The world—the world was ours! boys,
Where'er we chose to rove;
Its golden fruits and flowers, boys,
And all the lures of love.
Out o'er the wrinkled blue, boys,
Were Isles of Eden fair,
And dragon tales were true, boys,
And mermaids combed their hair.

Now we are bent and old, boys,
And life's rough cruise is o'er;
The sun in clouds is rolled, boys;
The wind blows chill off shore.
All sail make snug and short, boys,
And house the topling mast.
God grant we find in port, boys,
A friendly berth at last.

WILL STOKES, U. S. S. Vermont.

An Italian has invented a light floating net which, arranged with outriggers, is said to be superior to oil in calming angry seas. The net acts like a film upon the waves, breaking their force. Experiments have been made with it and great things are promised for it.

WORKING EARTH AND SKY.

The Southern Railway has worked the earth for a good while to the mutual interest of itself and the earth, and, not satisfied with its limited field, it is now taking a hand at working the skies. Colonel Thweatt, its Eastern manager, learned from the almanac in his observatory at Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, New York, that there was to be an eclipse of the sun May 18, 1900, which seemed made to order to fit his line with regard to points of observation upon it in Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia. He at once made this known to the professors of a number of colleges, and to their classes who are polling up on astronomy, in connection with a party or a special rate, upon a short line basis, and convinced them that he was

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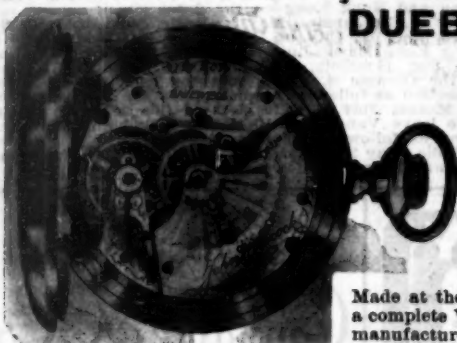
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sound, both on the best points of view of the eclipse, and on tempting rates. Consequently, several parties have already booked from New York and Brooklyn and New England colleges; also, a party from Princeton college and one from Allentown, with others considering ways and means. It will be a good outing for the sky-scrappers, whether the day be clear or whether their lenses are befogged by clouds, especially if Colonel Thweatt be along. Meantime he will give any astronomer his detailed calculations who applies to him in person or by mail at his office, 1185 Broadway, New York.—"Call," Easton, Pa.

General Sherman appropriated from the Shakers the expression "War is hell," but a better definition is given by a soldier in South Africa who is disgusted with things in general. He says: "War is 98 per cent. fatigue and privation and 2 per cent. fighting." Here is a text for the peace societies.—New York Press.



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HE WIRED CHAMBERLAIN.

(From the Argonaut.)

Major Hayford Thorold, second in command of the First Battalion, Duke of Wellington's regiment, tells a story of his experiences in Matabeleland in 1896, when sent to restore order in a little township called "Gwelo." On arrival there he found the acting commandant (an ex-storekeeper) in a state bordering on delirium tremens; so he had him locked up. The commandant, however, managed to break out and make his way to the telegraph office, whence he despatched the following wire: "Chamberlain, London: Man here named Thorold questions my sobriety. Who is Thorold? Wire at once to avert bloodshed."

In one of the scrimmages before Ladysmith various sections of infantry had been slapping away for some time at the Boer trenches, when it was decided to send

forward a detachment of Dundonald's cavalry to try to head off a band of moving Boers. As the horsemen galloped past the infantrymen one lost his seat. The fallen rider—an Irishman—pulled himself together and chased his mount. As he ran past the infantry lines the "Tommies" jeered at his undignified position. Paddy halted for a second. "Yes, ye may laugh, boys," he said, "for sure Oi'm nothin' but a common foot-soldier now!"

The New York "Tribune" tells this story: "Gen. Wheeler is not a prophet without honor at the capital, but a hero with a large following, who have for him a sincere if sentimental admiration. At the Cosmos Club the other day the treasurer of a certain patriotic organization, who had just received a check for dues from 'Little Joe,' was debating with the secretary of the society the advisability of keeping the check for the value

of the autograph and depositing cash to the proper amount instead. 'I prize that autograph very much,' he said. 'It is worth many times \$2 to me, and I think I shall keep it.' Gen. Greely, who happened to be in the room, and overhearing the conversation, called out to the treasurer, 'Oh, deposit the check, deposit it, I will give you fifty of Wheeler's autographs just as good as that!'

The Essex (Mass.) Institute has received from Pekin, China, an attested copy, authenticated with the certificates and seals of the Chinese and American Governments, of the imperial edict making a demi-god of Gen. Frederick Townsend Ward, of Salem, who was killed in the service of China. Gen. Ward was the creator of the Chinese Army afterward commanded by "Chinese" Gordon. This is believed to be the only copy in the original Chinese to be found in this country, as the State Department at Washington has only an English translation of the document.

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Is to proceed in one direction;
Aim at the best until you hit it,
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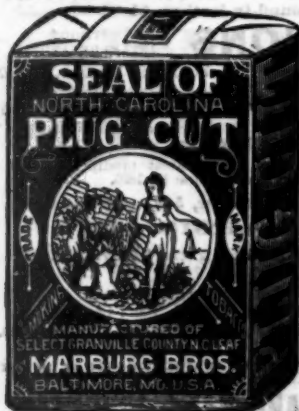
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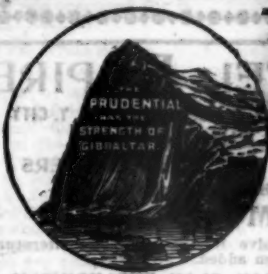
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